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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BRIDAL EVE.

A SPANISH TALE.

Oh! noble is Medina's race,
Medina's lands are wide;
There is a bridal in his halls,
And lovely is the bride.

The grave and gay are gather'd there,
And flowers bright, and jewels rare,
Their locks bind; and music's note,
Now loudly swells, now soft does float,
Upon the passing gale.
Oh! mark ye, yonder aged man,
With harp in hand and silver hair,
Which tells that time has on him prest,
Around him crowd the young and fair,
And cross a lay or tale.
Listen, the minstrel's harp is strung,
And this the tale the minstrel sung

"Oh! know you not, my lady bright,
Who now the bridal wreath are wearing;
An absent youth, a gallant knight,
Of high renown and noble bearing.

Remember you the summer night,
The myrtle groves, the orange bowers,
Beneath the starry heavens light,
You met him!—those were happy hours.

The vows were breath'd, the pledge was given,
Seal'd upon earth, and heard in Heaven;
In tears, the last farewell was spoken,
Those tears are dried, those vows are broken.

Oh! know you not, my lady bright,
His country call'd, afar he flew;
He trembled not, in deadly fight,
Love nerv'd his arm, he thought the true.

Where is that youth! ah! lady fair,
For thee he breath'd his dying pray'r;
His aching head was on my breast;
"My blessing bear to her," he said;
Whisper'd thy name, then sank to rest,
Too true to thee, thou faithless maid."

Oh! mark you now Medina's child,
Her cheek is pale, her gaze is wild,
The bridal wreath, torn from her brow,
The smiles of joy, where are they now?

"No, no," she cries, "the nuptial vow,
Has not been breath'd, shall ne'er be given;
Nay Father, nay—oh! say, canst thou,
Frame from the child an oath to Heaven,
Which from her trembling lips may part,
But never, never, from her heart."

Medina's lord, is stern and proud,
Anger'd his brow, his voice is loud;
In vain he speaks, she hears him not,
Father and bridegroom are forgot—
Around her press the astonish'd crowd,
The bridegroom silent stands, and proud.

"No, minstrel, no," the vows I gave,
To him I loath'd, are yet unbroken;
Oh! deem not Father, that I rave,
My last farewell to earth is spoken.

Her cheek is pale—her eyes grow dim,
She falls upon her Father's breast,
One look of filial love to him,
One pray'r to Heaven, then to rest.

Revive—revive—the Father cries—
One look—oh! God—my daughter dies.
I will not claim thy unwilling vow—
Too late—too late—she hears not now.

"Not dead—not dead"—the minstrel cries—
Quick to the senseless corse he flies;
Her pallid lips—he madly presses,
Himself upon it—her name he blesses.

"My love—my bride—look up, revive—
Faithful to thee—for thee I live.
Ah! no, ah! no, I call in vain,
On earth she'll never smile again.
And I, I, have the murderer prov'd,
Of her who most 'neath Heaven I lov'd."

His pageant's drawn—ah! tale of woe—
The life blood from his heart doth flow;
The scene the assembled guests appal,
For death is in the bridal hall.

And where the nuptial torches blaz'd,
The funeral tapers burn;
And where the bridal shrine was rais'd,
Now stands the funeral urn.

List, list, 'tis not a nuptial strain,
The mournful requiems swell;
"Peace to their souls—amen, amen—
Spirits farewell—farewell."

SELAM.

THE DREADFUL DRAGON.

They tell me of the Egyptian asp,
The bite of which is death,
The victim yielding with a gasp,
His last and hurried breath.
The Egyptian queen, says history,
The reptile vile applied;
And in the arms of agony,
Victorious died.

They tell me that in Italy,
There is a reptile dread,*
The sting of which is agony,
And dooms the victim dead.
But 'tis said that music's sound,
May soothe the poison'd part;
Yes, heal the galling ghastly wound,
And save the sinking heart.

They tell me too, of serpents vast,
That crawls on Afric's shore,
And swallow men—historians past;
Tell us of one of yore.
But there is yet one of a kind,
More fatal than the whole,
That stings the body and the mind,
Yes, doth devour the soul.

'Tis found almost o'er all the earth,
Save Turkey's wide domains,
And there if it e'er hath a birth,
'Tis kept in mercy's chains.
'Tis found in our own gardens gay,
In our own flowery fields,
Devouring every passing day,
Its thousands at its meals.

The poisonous venom withers youth,
Blasts character and health,
All sink before it, hope and truth;
And comfort, joy and wealth.
It is the author too of shame,
And never fails to kill;
Reader dost thou desire the name!—
The SERPENT OF THE STILL.

MILFORD BARD

* The Tarantula.

Extract from a PRIZE ESSAY written by a lady in Providence, R. I. which obtained the premium lately offered in Boston for the best original production in prose.

"RELIGION'S ALL."

The mind of man is like the fluctuating sea. It never is at rest. There is a perpetual tendency, which cannot be curbed by perpetual disappointment, to send out the desires after some object beyond our present reach. But we are never satisfied from the attainment of our present desires. The law of the natural world, by which objects diminish according to their distance from us, is reversed in the moral. The object of our wishes are magnified in proportion to the distance at which we view them. As we approach near, the charm is broken, the illusion vanishes. They prove to be but bubbles, which as soon as touched, dissolve in airy vapor. Still we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment, we put forth new desires and new efforts, for the attainment of some object yet more remote. Even success, the most unbounded, does not satisfy us.—We weep for more worlds to conquer.

Amid this tumult of the mind, this everlasting restlessness of the soul, religion, benign visiter, heavenly monitor, descends to man. She comes in radiant and alluring form, and addresses him in accents of winning tenderness. "Receive me, and I will say to the swelling surge of passion, Peace, be still." *I will* quell the fever of disappointment, by leading you to fountains of living waters. I will point to you the shadow of a great rock in this weary land. Receive me, oh! on whom the Son of God looked with tenderness, and I will direct you in an object of pursuit, worthy your heavenly origin—worthy of your nature, *but little lower than that of angels*—worthy the inward springs of which you are proudly, yet painfully conscious. You love pursuit; the object to which I will direct you is infinite, therefore your pursuit will be endless. You delight in progress—here your progress will be commensurate with eternity. Your desires are boundless, you shall be *satisfied* when you awake in the likeness of God. Not only so, you shall frequently be filled in this house of your pilgrimage, with prelibations of future blessedness.—Receive me, and you need never fear what your nature renders so revolting to you, a cessation of hope, expectation and effort. True, your capacity for happiness shall be filled as soon as you enter on your everlasting inheritance. But that capacity shall be forever increasing, and forever filling with all the fulness of God. Throughout the immortality of her existence, your soul shall be continually expanding her views, strengthening her energies, and drinking deeper and deeper of the river of pleasures, which flows at the right hand of the Most High.

Such are the boundless offers of religion. All that man can desire, all that his nature can receive, more than his utmost powers of apprehension can reach. View the nature of man, and the object by which he is surrounded; his immortal capacity forever seeking, yet forever refusing to be filled from earthly sources: and say, is not this divine Religion, in its freeness, its richness, and in its boundlessness, to a being thus constituted and thus situated, *is it not all? View the individual who has embraced her* in his inmost soul, and entered on the high and holy course which she dictates, and then say with an emphasis, drawn from *reality*, and not from theory alone, is not *Religion all?* See her disciple a partaker of the ills incident to human nature. He considers himself as "under education in God's school," and whether his divine Master frown or smile, he knows the dispensation is adapted to his present need, and tends alike to fit him for his future inheritance. What moral grandeur is there in the character of the Christian! Amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds, he can sit like Noah in the ark, calm, quiet and secure, for the edifice of his hopes is built on the Rock of Ages. View the Christian as taught by religion to subdue the baneful passions of our nature, which are ever springing sources of wretchedness, within our own bosoms. Instead of suffering the serpent revenge, to twine around his heart, and nourish itself in the misery of another, he has learnt when he is reviled, to bless; when he is defamed to suffer. A happy man is he! for, in proportion as he yields to the influence of the principles he has embraced, his soul is in harmony within itself, in harmony with all around him, in harmony with the governing principles of the universe. It is like a well tuned instrument, whatever key is struck it responds melodious notes.

Follow the Christian further, as he enters the dark valley of the shadow of death. Here nature instinctively recoils. But religion takes away the *sting* of death, and despoils the grave of its victory. True the proud precepts of philosophy might have enabled him to meet it with feigned composure, but it is divine religion, alone, which can in reality be the strength of his heart, when heart and flesh fail. When the silver chord is loosed, and the golden pitcher broken, and the frighted soul, finding that the frail edifice is crumbling, looks out for refuge; if a dark uncertainty hung over its future destiny, it cannot but recoil in agony, and horror.

Blessed religion! light of the world, sole hope of a ruined race; renovating principle, which restores life and beauty where all was corruption and deformity! extend thy benign reign—let thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffused.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

ON GENIUS,

As dependent on the color of the human hair.

View nature's works throughout her wide domain,
From black to white, from white to black again;
Eye all her colors, mingled, sun'd, and spread,
Still you will find she most delights in red.
Or grand or gaudy, simple or sublime,
Still 'tis the same throughout receding time.

I have chosen the subject of my present paper, not altogether because it is perfectly original, but with the view of proving, by actual demonstration, that genius depends, in a very great degree, upon the color of the hair; though it is to be understood by the sons of genius, that philosophy teaches that there are honorable exceptions to all general rules. As the subject is original, the reader will perhaps be startled at the first view of the premises; but I have no doubt that when he has gone through a parity of reasoning on the subject, he will coincide with the author in the opinion, that the principles are correctly conceived, and the proposition accurately demonstrated.

In later ages, prejudice has overcome the taste which once prevailed for red hair, and beauty, at the present time, is mortified at the idea. But this is all dependent on the dictates of prejudice and a false taste; for in the flourishing days of Rome, which gave laws, learning and fashion to the world, red hair was held in the highest estimation by the gayest and most gifted. The ladies of Rome wore towers upon their heads, of borrowed hair and many stories, composed of tresses, knots, and curls, so that it resembled a building. Occasionally they gave it a military air, as the figure of a buckler or the form of a helmet. They also wore a head-dress which was called the mitre, and certain ornaments for the head which were considered as the insigna of modesty and virtue. Light hair was the standard of fashion, and both male and female were so delighted with it, that they dyed it, to render the color more brilliant. The richest perfumes and essences were applied to give it lustre. Not unfrequently they covered it with gold dust, to give it a still greater brilliancy.—This mode came from Asia, and we are informed, by the celebrated Josephus, that the custom was in almost universal use among the Jews.—The emperors Varus and Gallienus adopted the same expedient, and we are told by Herodian, that the hair of Commodus was so red and shining, that when he was in the sun his head appeared to be one blaze of fire. The ancients were acquainted with no other means of adorning their hair than dye or dust, for no author mentions the powder which is used in modern times. The fathers of the church, who were severe in their castigations, respecting the artifices used by the women in heightening their charms, say nothing of powder; nor is it mentioned by the authors of the old romances, who detailed, with surprising accuracy, the minutia of both male and female ornament. Neither is it observable in the paintings of the ancient painters, who were exceedingly exact in dress and decoration.

The French, in earlier times, were also delighted with the beauty and splendid appearance of red hair. We are informed by history, that Margaret de Valois was so vexed and mortified at having dark hair, which was very black, that she had recourse to every artifice in her power to alter the odious colour. The first notice which is taken of powder for the hair, is in the journal of the French writer, L'Etoile, in the year 1593. He informs us that nuns were seen ambulating the streets of Paris, curled and powdered. From that period powder gradually gained the ascendency of fashion, and passed from France into other polished countries of Europe.

A French ingenious writer, in speaking of red hair, says that the reason why all the world speaks ill of it is because few have the honor to be so; and among a hundred ladies, scarce one will be found having red hair, because in being sent from heaven in command, it is necessary there should be more subjects than sovereigns. But to be serious. Throughout creation, nature appears to delight in red. It predominates in the pleasures of the imagination, for whatever is beautiful, agreeable, or sublime, partakes of it. The beautiful rainbow, the lovely rose, and the charming lip and cheek of beauty's self, are instances in point. The sublime sun himself, the source of heat and light, is red; and fire, the mighty autocrat of the universe, partakes of it. The most brilliant and beautiful flowers, as well as the most delicious fruits, the orange, the apple, and the peach, partake of this colour.—Throughout the animal kingdom, red predominates, as in the king of beasts, the lion; and in the mineral, gold, which is red, reigns over the metals.

But, to go further. Adam, the progenitor of mankind, was red, and Jupiter, Apollo, Venus, and *Jove, the greatest and fairest divinities* of the Pantheon at Rome, were crimson. Mythology is replete with instances, and history opens another store. Samson, whose strength was gigantic, derived his Herculean power from his red hair; and the destiny of the empire of Athens depended upon one red hair of Nisus. To come down to later times, we find that the greatest of men and women have had red hair. Whether in the field or the forum, in the sovereign or the subject, the philosopher, or the man of genius in any other sphere, the majority is great when whole numbers are compared. England affords us instances among her sovereigns. William Rufus, so called from the redness of his hair, commenced his reign in the year 1087, and though not beloved by his subjects, was, notwithstanding, a man of superior intellect. It was during his reign that the Crusades commenced, a monument of human folly. The monuments which remain of his architectural genius are Westminster Hall and London Bridge, both of which were built by his directions. The Tower was also founded by him, and finished at the close of the fourteenth century, by Richard II. William Rufus was killed by Sir Walter Tyrel, as he aimed at a stag which started up suddenly before him. Queen Elizabeth is another instance—one of the most celebrated, as well as gifted, sovereigns that ever swayed the gigantic sceptre of England. She was cruel, it is true, to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, but where is the child of genius that is not eccentric and abounding in foibles? It is useless to mention her exploits of intellectual greatness, as all are familiar with the history of this celebrated reign, and as I quote altogether from memory I might be culpable of committing errors. But it is necessary to observe, that she was the patroness of two of the most brilliant luminaries that ever illuminated the literature of England. I allude to Spenser and Shakspeare—the latter an instance of my position, if my memory serves me right. In Shakspeare we behold a child of nature, of intuitive genius, which is sufficient to overturn all the fine spun theories of metaphysicians respecting genius being the result of intense application and chance. Shakspeare has delineated more of human nature than any man that ever lived—a higher encomium is unnecessary, and cannot be given. Milton, whose Leviathan muse dictated the poem of Paradise Lost, is another instance to the proof of my proposition. No pen save a Milton's could have penned the sublime catastrophe of the downfall of man in so glowing and so grand a manner. Like a mighty magician, he summoned forth to battle the superb throng of the blest, and represented Satan seated and surrounded by his compeers in the dark domain amid the rejoicings of fiends and the loud laugh of hell. But, least I should be tedious, I will pass on to France and give but one or two instances of red hair in great men.—The illustrious La Fayette, it is well known, is of this complexion. He who freely relinquished the splendors of one of the most polished courts in the world to brave an exterminating war in the wild wilderness of America, and with no other motive than the freedom of the enslaved, and with no other view than the good of mankind. His splendid genius has gained for him an immortal fame. I have been told that the hair of Buonaparte inclined to this colour, but I will not vouch for the truth of the assertion.—The celebrated Daniel De Foe, of England, I had forgotten to mention. He was a man of extraordinary genius. I shall pass by many men of giant intellect in Scotland and Germany for the want of room, as well as many in our own favored country. The hair of the immortal Jefferson was red. If my memory serves me right the hair of General Jackson in youth inclined to this color, but it is useless to advance any more human instances, for if the reader will cast his eyes around him among the celebrated of his country he will find proof sufficient.

I shall now bring forward still higher authority than has yet been advanced, and a nobler instance than human nature can afford. It is no other than the Saviour of mankind, whose godlike genius eclipsed and astonished the most learned and illustrious doctors of Greece. Yes, he who revolutionized the world and died on Calvary for human sin had red hair. Henceforth let no poor human be ashamed of that which was chosen to cover the head of a God, and that God the Saviour of mankind. If the reader doubts the fact, let him search classical history, and he will there find it thus described as above by historians who saw him face to face. After this instance, it is needless to speak of Sappho, the ancient celebrated Grecian poetess, and many of the Grecian and Roman philosophers who illuminated with their learning the world.

To draw the conclusion, let the great mass of mankind with dark hair be considered, and the comparatively few who have red hair, and then consider the great number of men of the greatest genius who have had red hair, and the proportion will be found to be immeasurably in favour of red hair. It must be remembered that there are honourable exceptions to the general rule. There are men of black hair who possess the jewel of genius, but the comparative number is smaller. The manner in which it is to be accounted for is this. The best temperament is the florid, which is the medium lying between the phlegmatic and the melancholic, the seat of wisdom. In the florid temperament the flesh is more delicate, the blood vessels are more active in the brain, as well as on the skin, the blood is more pure and more highly oxydized, the spirits are more abundant, and consequently the intellect is more active, susceptible and acute.—Here is the reason, says a French writer, why red hair turns not so soon grey as black hair, as if nature were angry and unwilling to destroy that which she took so great a pleasure in making. In all the idiots that are born, not one of a thousand has red hair. I never saw but one of this stamp, so called, and he was very shrewd in his observations, though but a *small* boy, and frequently astonished those who heard him in the sensible and even acutely witty remarks which he made on passing events.* It seemed as though nature had modelled him for a genius, and, like some sculptors, had spoiled him in the making. As it regards beauty, that phantom of the soul is altogether percipient in the mind, as all colors are. Every man has his own beauty, and there is no standard. But as we are all to become slaves to beauty, says the above French writer, is it not better to be deprived of our liberty by golden chains than by hempen cords and iron fetters? My own standard of beauty is the mind. A soul-illumined face is more charming than all the roses that bloom on the cheeks, and all the fire that flashes from the eyes, when not illumined by the intellect. Personal beauty alone is no more than a painting or a statue on which we soon become tired of gazing.

MILFORD BARD.

* He said he had sense enough but it was not connected with *reason—very correct.*

THE MISCELLANIST.

HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye, the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns, to recommend by your own personal practice uniform habits of [illegible] and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in conformity thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with business, make them entirely distinct employments.

Despatch at once, if possible, whatever you may take in hand; if interrupted by some unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less, the public will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books; keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits; for this your family, if you have one, has a strong and undeniable claim; besides, your customers will always be best pleased when they find you at home, or at the place of your business.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind or discompose your self-command.

Under the influence of such habits as these, with a suitable dependence on Providence for a blessing on the labour of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon for success in whatever business you may be employed.

SIGNIFICATION OF COLOURS.

1. *Yellow.*—Honor, height of spirit, which being never separated from virtue, of all things is most jealous of disgrace, and may not endure the least shadow of imputation.

2. *White.*—Signifieth innocence or purity of conscience, truth and upright integrity without blemish.

3. *Black.*—Wisdom and sobriety, together with severe correction, of too much ambition, being mixed with yellow; or with too much belief or levity, mixed with white.

4. *Blue.*—Faith, constancy, of truth in affection.

5. *Red.*—Justice, or noble worthy anger, in defence of religion, or the oppressed.

6. *Green.*—Good hope, or the accomplishment of holy and honorable actions.

7. *Purple.*—Fortitude with discretion, or a most true discharge of any trust reposed.

8. *Tunnis*, or *Tawny.*—Merit or desert, and a foe to ingratitude.

9. *Ermine*, (a rich fur, with curious spots.) Signifieth religion or holiness, and that all aims are not divine objects.

Now from these colours and their mixtures, are derived many dishonorable colours, as carnation, orange, tawny, popingie, &c. signify craft, pride and wantonness.

AN OLD AUTHOR.

WELSH AMERICANS.

A tribe of Americans, about the 40th degree of north latitude and the 45th west longitude, are said to possess many curious manuscripts about an island named Brydon, from which their ancestors long since came. Their language resembles the Welsh, and their religion is a sort of mixed Christianity and Druidism. They know the use of letters, and are fond of music and poetry. They still call themselves Brydones.—This statement rests on the evidence of Mr. Owen Williams, of Baltimore, who visited their settlement in 1817. He believes them descendants of some wandering Britons, expelled from home about the time of the Saxons, and carried by wind and current to the great continent of the west, into the heart of which they have been driven back by successive encroachments of modern settlers. We fear that there are scarcely sufficient grounds for plucking the laurel of discovery from the brow of Columbus, to twine it round some runaway forefathers of our own.—*London Weekly Review.*

MANNA.

At the sitting of the *Academie de Sciences* in Paris, on the 4th of August, M. Thenard submitted to the inspection of the Members, a substance, which he had received for that purpose from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was a specimen of a kind of celestial manna which had fallen from the clouds in Persia, at the beginning of the present year, in such abundance, as stated to the French Consul in Persia, by a Russian General who had witnessed it, that the earth to a large extent, was completely covered to the depth of six inches. Cattle of every description, particularly sheep, ate of it with avidity, and even bread was made, which was perfectly fit for the nourishment of man. The Academy recognized in this article, a nutritious lichen already described by botanists, and which must have been carried to the spot by some peculiar action of the winds. A similar phenomenon occurred in the region of Persia in the year 1824.

Comets.—The two comets, which are soon to appear excite much interest. According to the calculations of M. Damoiseau, of the French Academy, the comet, the mean revolution of which is 2480 days, will arrive at the perihelion on the 27th of November, 1832, at 32 minutes 21 seconds after eleven; its perturbations may be 9 days, 15 hours, 56 minutes, 27 seconds. The comet, the period of which is three years and a third, has a less triangular motion. It will re-appear towards the end of the present summer; on the 11th of November it will reach its shortest distance from the earth; and towards the middle of the 10th of January, 1829, it will arrive at the perihelion. It is hoped that the observations on this comet will tend to resolve the important question as to the resistance of the other to the movements of celestial bodies.

A German Prophet.—In a late advertisement Dr. Gertanner, of Gottingen, thus prophecies:—"In the nineteenth century the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised. Every chemist, and every artist, will make gold; kitchen materials will be of silver, and even gold, which will contribute more than any thing else to prolong life, poisoned at present by the oxydes of copper, lead and iron, which we daily swallow with our food."

Definition of an American Esquire.—"I asked the little shabby, barefooted boy, our guide, whether he worked at the wool manufactory we were passing—'No,' said he, rather bluntly; 'I go to school; my father's a 'squire.' Thinking I did not hear correctly, I repeated the question, and received the same answer.—'And pray what is a 'squire—what does he do?'—'Oh, he attends sessions, trials, and hears causes.'—'And what may your father do at other times?'—'He *assists* Mr. ——— at the tavern there, in the bar!'"—*Welby's Visit to North America.*

A NEW WAY TO DO OLD THINGS.

M. Bourrouse De Lofforo has discovered a method, by which he can learn boys, 5 or 6 years old, or persons totally ignorant, to read in [illegible] and its utility has been demonstrated at "Nisme and Montpelier, in the presence of a numerous assemblage." What a wonderful sight of flogging this invention will save the boys!

A very interesting memoir of WIELAND in the November number of LITTELL'S MUSEUM, narrates an interview which took place in 1808, between the FRENCH Emperor and the GERMAN poet. It has been told elsewhere but not so fully. While NAPOLEON was at ERFURTH, WIELAND, though in ill health, was unable to deny himself the gratification of seeing the performance of the DEATH OF CESAR by a company of FRENCH actors, of whom TALMA was one. He attracted the attention of NAPOLEON, and was sent for to a ball which took place the same evening.

"I had scarcely," said he, "been there a few minutes, when Napoleon came up to me from the other side of the room. The Duchess presented me, herself, and he paid me very politely the usual acknowledgments, while he fixed his eye sharply upon me. Scarcely any one has ever possessed more completely the gift of penetrating and looking through a man at a glance than Napoleon. He saw that in spite of my notoriety I was a plain old man, without pretension; and as he apparently wished to produce a favourable impression upon me, he at once assumed the shape in which he was sure to effect his purpose. Never in my life have I seen any one appear more simple, quiet, gentle, and unassuming. There was not a vestige to remind me that the man who was talking to me was a great monarch. He conversed with me like an old acquaintance with an equal; and (which had never happened with any one of my rank) for half-an-hour together, to the great astonishment of all present. It was near twelve o'clock, when I began to feel that I could not bear to stand longer; I took a liberty therefore which few other Germans or Frenchmen would have ventured on; I begged his Majesty to allow me to take my leave, as I could not venture to stand longer. He took it well. "Go then," said he, with a friendly tone and look—"Go then—good night."

Their conversation had been in many points interesting and characteristic. The play which had been performed introduced the subject of Julius Cæsar. Napoleon considered him as one of the greatest men in the history of the world, and maintained that he would have been, without exception, the greatest, but for one unpardonable error. Wieland in vain endeavored to recollect what this irreparable error was: Napoleon, who saw the question in his eye, continued —"You do not perceive the error then?—Cæsar knew, long before, the man who smote him on the side, *and he should have been beforehand with them.*" "If Napoleon," continued Wieland, "could have seen what was passing in my mind, he would have read the answer:—"Thou at least wilt never have to blame thyself for such an error!"

From Julius Cæsar the conversation turned to the Romans in general, their military skill and policy, all of which were strongly lauded by Napoleon. The Greeks, however, came but poorly off. Napoleon expressed a profound contempt for the squabbles of these petty states and pitiful democracies. "What good can come of such!" said he. "But the Romans fixed their views on greatness, and greatness was the result—the enormous power of the Roman empire, which gave a new aspect to the world, and a new epoch in its history." Wieland attempted to say something in behalf of their literature and arts, but Napoleon maintained that their literature was like their policy. He was disposed to make an exception in favor of Homer, *whom he preferred to Ossian.* Napoleon's taste in poetry, in fact, was the very opposite of Wieland's. The serious, the pathetic, the exalted, appeared to him to be its only legitimate elements. Of Ariosto, and all that class of poetry, he seemed to entertain much the same opinion as Cardinal Hippolyto D'Este. "He probably did not recollect," says Wieland, "that he was thus giving me a blow on the ear in passing." Wieland at last ventured to ask him why, in reforming public worship in France, he had not rendered it a little more philosophical, and better adapted to the spirit of the age. Napoleon answered with a smile—"My dear Wieland, my worship is not made for philosophers: the philosophers believe neither in me nor my religion; and for those who do believe, one never can have wonders enough. When I make a religion for philosophers, it shall be framed after another fashion." How clearly does the whole conversation indicate a mind accustomed to look on men only as pawns with which the game of empire was to be played—an intellect which sees at a glance the weakness of systems and political institutions—and a heart which long habits of selfish ambition had hardened into the coldness and firmness of monumental bronze!

From the Boston Traveller.

FATAL CURIOSITY.

A melancholy story was related to me a few years since, while traveling in the western section of our country, of a man, who, in company with a friend, attempted to explore the celebrated Mammoth Cave, in Green's county, Kentucky, which is about ten miles in length. After having provided themselves with a lanthorn, food and other refreshments, sufficient for one or two days' subsistance, they commenced their subterranean tour. As they proceeded from one apartment to another, viewing with astonishment the wonders of this stupendous cavern, they frequently came to large and apparently very deep pits, which they avoided with much difficulty, by crawling upon their hands and knees. They wandered about, alternately walking and crawling, nearly a whole day, during which they had passed a number of these deep pits. They had just approached one, when, by some fatal accident, the light which they carried was suddenly extinguished. The one who carried the apparatus for restoring the light, in the agitation of the moment, made a misstep, exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon us," and fell headlong into the pit they had the moment before discovered.—His companion listened, and distinctly heard the unfortunate man strike the bottom, and fetch a deep groan, like one in extreme anguish. He called on him, but received no answer—he called again, but all was silent as the tomb. The narrator stated that had he but fallen with him, it would have been a happy circumstance; for to attempt to find the mouth of the cave, and pass the many dangerous places they had met with in their way thither, would be imminently hazardous, if not utterly impossible. He thought, therefore, only of dying the lingering and painful death of starvation. He sat down and gave vent to his anguish in a flood of tears. He finally concluded to make an attempt to get out; he could but share the fate of his companion, by falling into a pit; and this would sooner put an end to his mental sufferings. He commenced by crawling upon his hands and knees, and proceeded without accident a long time, when he again yielded himself up to despair. A copious effusion of tears subdued in a measure his agony. He set out again; but with little hope of ever arriving at the mouth of the cave—he continued groping about in midnight darkness a whole day longer. When they entered the cave, the survivor noticed that it branched off in various directions; he therefore concluded that he had taken the wrong way, and was probably as far or farther from the entrance than when he first started. He halted—and with the determination of waiting patiently the approach of death. Like the drowning man, who is said to catch at a straw, the possibility of escape again occurred to him; and summoning his remaining strength, made another effort to find an outlet to the cavern. On the morning of the third day, when nature and hope were nearly exhausted, he thought he observed a ray of light; and on suddenly turning a corner, the morning star shone full in his face. His feelings, he said, must be imagined, for they could not be described. He immediately made known the melancholy fate of his companion—a number of citizens commenced a search in the cave; found the pit, and with some difficulty obtained the body, and had it decently interred.

D. A. T.

From a late Scotch paper.

The old trick of ring-dropping, or what may be called a dashing scale, was played off successfully in this town, on Friday last, the 12th Sept. A countryman, whose name we need not mention, while moving quietly along Buccleuch-street, overtook an imposing genteel sort of personage, who, with cane in hand, was busy poking at the outside of a parcel which he appeared to have discovered lying on the street. The countryman stopped, as most people would, and then the other exclaimed, as if to himself, "I wonder what the deuce we've got here?" "A parcel, sure enough," was the prompt reply; "but had we not better see what's in't?" On this the stranger affected indifference, talked of being in a great hurry, and seemed about to move off, when the other insisted that he should stay and see what he had found. On his consenting to do so, the honest rustic, though his hands are far less pliable than those of a nimble draper's apprentice, proceeded to unloose the fastenings of the parcel, and anon displayed as many glittering rings, seals, watch-chains, &c. as would suffice to set a pedlar up in business. If the eyes of the one glistened at the sight, those of the other concealed well the thoughts that were passing within. "Let's tell the town crier and we'll maybe find an owner," was the natural exclamation of the countryman; but "Poh!" said the other, "don't you see it's been dropped by some fashionable family passing through town, and as we're both strangers, where's the use of bothering ourselves about the matter?" This reasoning fairly conquered the rustic's scruples, and then the *enemy* offered him a pound or a guinea for his share. But no; good luck was not to be parted with so easily, and just as they were engaged in debating the matter, a man with a white apron *accidentally* came up, to whom the stranger hallooed, "Come this way I say, and tell us if you know any thing of the value of that there parcel!" The man approached, and examining the packet, said, "I should know something of the value of the goods, as I happen to be a working goldsmith, and, in my opinion, they're worth 14*l.* or guineas.—"And will you give that for them?" rejoined the other. "If I don't give it, I'll get it, if you'l come along with me." "A bargain," said the stranger; but immediately checking himself, added, "as my time is nearly up, I'll take 6*l.* for my share, although I have a good right to the whole." The *ruse* took; the countryman, on returning to a public-house, called on a friend,

from whom he borrowed the "griller," and then followed the man with the white apron, while the stranger pursued his own path. Left to themselves the pair wended their way up Buccleuch-street, and then down High-street, until they arrived opposite Mr. Little's shop. And here the *accomplice* with the white apron asked for the parcel that he might procure the price of it. But the other, who by this time was perhaps seized with compunctious visitings, said "No, bring first the cash, and then you'll get the goods." "Very well," said the other, "you can just stay there till I come," and immediately dived down Mr. Little's close. This part of the business was well managed; for Mr. Affleck, grocer, has both a back and front door, and the accomplice, on entering by the first, made an errand of buying a pennyworth of tobacco, and retreated by way of Bank-street, though asked to go the same road he came. During the short time he stayed, he kept a sharp look-out at the back door; and long after he was gone, the countryman entered, and asked the shopman if he had seen *such and such a man*. On being told the truth he appeared quite *dumfoundered* and though close enough at first, revealed the secret to a friend before he left town. But when pressed to apply to the police for redress, he positively declined, on this ground, that he "wad rather lose the 6*l*. than hae ony mair fash aboot it, and mak' himsel' a laughin' stock to the hale country." The value of the parcel is said to be 18*d*. or 2*s*. 6*d*.

SAND STORM IN THE DESERT.

The following terrific description is by Mr Fraser, the traveller in Khorasan:—

"It dawned at last: and morning found me still in a wide and trackless waste of sand: which, as the sun arose, was only bounded by those flitting vapours which deceive the thirsty traveller with the belief that water is near, and have thence obtained the name of "the water of the Desert." In vain I looked for the marks by which my friend Selim had taught me to recognize a place of refreshment. There was but too much cause to fear that I was now in one of those terrible tracts of dry and moving sand, in which no water is found, and which sometimes, when set in motion by the wind, swallow up whole caravans and their conductors. Alas! the morning light, so earnestly expected, only dawned to prove that I was surrounded by dangers I had never dreamed of. The wind, which had blown so piercingly all night, lulled, as it generally does, towards morning; but the hazy vapor, loaded with light particles of sand, through which the sun rose as red as blood, gave warning that the calm would not continue long; nor had I pursued my course another hour before the roar of the Desert wind was heard, columns of dust began to rise in the horizon, and the air became gradually filled with drifting sand.

"As the wind increased, the whole plain around me which had been heaped by former tempests into ridges, like the waves of a troubled sea, now got in motion; the sand blew from off their crests, like spray from the face of the waters, and covered myself and horse with its dense eddies; while often unable to distinguish the true course, my horse toiled over the ridges, sinking up to the very girths in their deep baffling substance.

"I continued for some hours to persevere, struggling against the fury of the gale, when my alarm became increased by observing that my horse, which hitherto had stood out with admirable perseverance; even when his progress was the most painfully impeded, by the deep sand, now became terrified and restive. He snorted, reared, and appeared unable, as well as unwilling, to face the sharp drifting of the still increasing storm. In vain I soothed him, or urged him on with heels and hand; the animal, which hitherto had obeyed my voice almost like an intelligent being, now paid no attention either to caresses or blows. In the severe squalls that drove past at intervals, he fairly turned his back to them and would not move; and even when the wind lulled for a little, he could hardly be forced to advance a step.

"I scorned to yield my life without a struggle, [illegible] abandon my horse would have been, in fact, to give up hope; for I could not have proceeded a single mile on foot; yet to remain stationary as I was forced to do by the terror of the animal, involved manifest destruction. Every thing that offered resistance to the torrent of sand, which sometimes poured along the earth like a rapid stream of water, was overwhelmed by it in an incredible short time; even while my horse stood still for a few moments, the drift mounted higher than his knees, and, as if sensible of his danger, he made furious efforts to extricate himself.

"Quite certain that my only hope of safety lay in constant motion, and in the chance of gaining the lee-side of some hillock or mass of rock that might afford a shelter till the storm should blow over, I gave up my true course, turned my back to the wind, and made all possible efforts to press forward; and at last just when both man and horse were exhausted, during a partial lull, I observed something like a rock or mound of earth looming through a dusky atmosphere. On approaching it, I discovered that it was the bank of an inconsiderable hollow, which was now nearly filled with sand, and the opposite side of which, being exposed to the wind, had by the same means become merely an inclined plain; beneath this bank I fortunately retired, resolved to trust to its protection, rather than run the risk of a farther progress with the imminent peril of perishing in the drifting sand, where vision could not extend for a space of many yards"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Extracted from late London Papers.

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

We have received some details from the seat of war which are of deep interest, though they are not in the shape of Bulletins. But they dwell upon the difficulties which Russia has to struggle with—difficulties which, they apprehend, must increase as the campaign draws to a close. According to the different articles which we have extracted from the Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday, the Grand Vizier has reinforced the Turkish army at Choumla with 40,000 men, thus swelling the total of the Turkish force to upwards of 100,000 men. Another account states that Achmet Pacha has taken up a position at Eske-Stamboul, and that the Grand Vizier is between Kastan and Karnabat.

The Russians have already sent off their sick and wounded to a large amount, to Jeni Bazar, and this movement seems to be preliminary to their retreat from Choumla. But they may wait to ascertain whether Varna falls, and the sending off the sick and wounded to Jeni Bazar, on the road to Varna, would induce us to suppose that they will be removed to Varna if the Russians shall make themselves masters of it.—But it is conjectured that the Grand Vizier would still make some effort to relieve it—though if the last Russian Bulletin be correct, any such effort, unless made immediately, and with great force, would be ineffectual. It is in the retreat from Varna toward the Danube, for the Russians cannot winter in Bulgaria, that their march is likely to be harassed by the Turkish Cavalry.

The Pacha of Widdin continues his incursions into Little Wallachia, and is said to have entered Crajova. No further intelligence has been received relative to the siege of Silistria, or of any other fortress on the Danube.

Since writing the above, it has been stated that letters from Vienna, announce the Russians to have raised the siege of Choumla, and to be in full retreat.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th ult. state that the Turks were occupied busily in fitting out a fleet for the purpose of attacking the Russian squadron before Varna; it is also said the Russians have retreated from Choumla.—Corn was plentiful in the capital.

From Alexandria they state that the French Admiral had refused to ratify the Treaty made by Admiral Codrington, unless the fortresses in the Morea are put into the hands of the French army.

There appears to be now no prospect of the Russians making any further progress this campaign; and *from* the aspect of affairs there is reason to regard the report of their retiring from Choumla as not very improbable. Some of the accounts assure us that the acquisition of Varna would prove of little importance now, as the Black Sea is hardly navigable so late; though if captured at first, would have saved us a most valuable depot, when the fleet might have carried supplies to the army in its advance. Now, it would be an act of unwarrantable temerity in the Emperor to risk an army in the interior of the country, without such support, and with such powerful bodies of the enemy in his rear.

It is declared by correspondents at Constantinople, that the standard of Mahomet will not be displayed, as the people come forward with sufficient alacrity.

The Paris papers state that the remaining part of the Expedition for the Morea was about to sail, and that the troops, after obtaining possession of the fortresses, would give them into the hands of the Greeks, and return home.

The Journal des Debats says the Russian army has not hitherto fulfilled the expectation which Europe had formed from its numbers, its discipline, its courage, and the experience the talents, and the valour of its Chiefs. All its efforts are at present directed against the second rate fortress of Varna, which continued its resistance on the 13th of September, and if it should fall, will cost its assailants as many lives as it contains defenders.

The London Morning Herald of the 10th ult. says the *Journal des Debats* of Tuesday, the 7th, contains a new Russian bulletin, which, though anterior to those we have lately published, contains an intimation of the highest importance. This bulletin, which, from some strange inadvertence, has not been published by the Prussian State Gazette, is dated as far back as the 7th ult. on board the Ville de Paris, and, after querulously alluding to the great want of forage prevailing in the camp before Choumla, says that it will compel the Russians to make a retrograde movement. It then adds that the head quarters of the second army will be again transferred to Jeni Bazar; that the hospitals and heavy artillery had already taken that route; and that the army itself would probably begin to move on the 10th or 12th. This important intelligence is conclusive as to the difficulties in which the Russians are entangled. It is also the clearest possible indication of the extraordinary activity displayed by the Turkish cavalry, who, as the last advices from Constantinople stated, constantly hovered round the Russian army, and extended their excursions as far as the Danube. It also shows that the army of the Grand Vizier had formed a junction with that of Hussein Pacha; and, as we are on this subject, we are happy to learn, from an article in the Quotidienne, under the head of Semlin, that the latter, who has so distinguished himself in this war, is to have the sole command of the troops, and that the Grand Vizier had returned to Adrianople, to organize the new army forming there. The same article from the Semlin broadly insinuates that the vaunted success of the Russians in Turkish Georgia are grossly exaggerated, with the view of covering their reverses in Bulgaria, and cheering the depressed spirits of the troops in that quarter, who were ready to sink under the combined effects of want, sickness, and incessant attacks. The successes of the Turks have apparently extended their influence to the Councils of his Most Christian Majesty, as we now learn from the Constitutionel, that the French expedition to the Morea, after having obtained possession of Patras, Navarino, Coron, and Modon, either by force or persuasion, is to return immediately to France. It will be seen, from the late Turkish bulletins, that the reverses of the Russians before Choumla have been much more considerable than their own official accounts represented; that they have been driven from most of their [illegible] positions at the point of the sword; and that the Seraskier expresses, at the end of his second despatch, a confident hope that his arrangements would soon enable him to force them to an absolute retreat.

LISBON, Sept. 27.

The sunshine of Don Miguel's reign being over, he seems to wish for repose: but his bed is strewed with worse than thorns: and all the efforts of the partisans of Apostolicism cannot procure him an hour of peace. The perjurer—the traitor—the usurper—the tyrant—must soon relinquish the power for which he sold himself to disgrace and infamy; and is to become a wanderer, not knowing whither to turn for security. Like Richard III. of England, who is called in Westminster Abbey, on the monument erected, by order of Charles —, to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, "Perfidus Regni pudo." Don Miguel is too well known through Europe as "the perfidious robber of a kingdom;" but he is not brave enough to die in the field. The Lisbon Gazette is enraged at the names which are bestowed by the independent nations of Europe on its idol, and on Thursday and Friday has taken an opportunity of recriminating on the Constitutionalists, whom it calls, as usual, Freemasons, and on whom it threatens the vengeance not only of Don Miguel, but of the English Government. The Duke of Wellington is proved to be friendly to the Absolutists here, because he did not assist the Oportonians more openly and more decidedly.

STILL LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

London Sun Office, }
Quarter past Four, P. M.—Second Edition. }

The Journal du Commerce, received by mail, brings accounts from Frankfort to the 9th inst. that although no official accounts had been published for several days past, private letters have been received from Berlin, saying that the second army under the command of Count Wittgenstien, was dispersed. Whole Regiments of Cavalry dismounted—the want of water was so great that three roubles were given for a bottle of water. It was reported on the Change at Frankfort that the siege of Varna was raised, and that the Russian army was in full retreat to the Danube.

The Morning Herald also states, that the despatches from Lord Heytesbury confirm the accounts of the deplorable condition of the Russian army, and the Herald says it also learns from other sources "that the Russians are suffering all sorts of privations, and that one of their greatest miseries is the want of water."

According to the notes of a person attached to the head quarters of Count Wittgenstein, the army of Bessarabia, on its arrival before Choumla, numbered 85,000 effective men, including the corps engaged in the siege of Varna; the loss experienced by it is estimated at from 25 to 30,000, including the sick. There was also 4,000 horses destroyed. But some of the London editors accuse the German papers of having told lies, to the disadvantage of the Russians. Still, it is certain that in consequence of the recent Russian disasters, Nicholas had ordered a levy of four men out of 500, by which it was calculated that 240,000 would be immediately raised. At this rate the population of Russia will be materially reduced by the sword, disease and famine. The levy is to extend to the whole empire, with the exception of Bessarabia and Georgia. The preamble of the manifesto is in the following terms:—

"Notwithstanding the success of our arms in the present war against the Ottoman Porte, and our sincere wish to put an end to hostilities, the enemy, by his refusal to listen to our proposals for peace, and by his obstinacy, obliges us to take new measures for prosecuting this war; and we consider it necessary to make our army complete. [Estimating the population liable to the levy now ordered, at 50,000,000, the number of recruits will be 240,000 men."]

The Sun of the 17th says, very properly—"till we have some authentic news, it would be as idle as unprofitable to launch out into a field of probabilities. The success of the Russians at Varna, will give a new feature to the war."

Paris, Oct. 13.—The German papers contain no important intelligence from the theatre of hostilities. We must, in fact, now expect to see Russian bulletins very seldom, for it would be too severe a self-infliction on Muscovite pride to acknowledge, that the army which was to conquer Constantinople is lying in disorder before the Sapha, leaving behind cannons, baggage, the sick and its wounded. That Imperial Guard, the arrival of which has been so pompously announced, and before whom the walls of Varna were to fall into dust—that guard has not been able to cover the retreat and to retake it orderly!

It is probable that the next reports from the banks of the Danube will inform us that the siege of Varna has been raised, and that the corps which carried on its operations has joined at Bazordjik the main army from Choumla, after which both may have regained the bridge of Isaktcha, on the lower Danube, but it is unlikely that this movement should have been effected without frequent conflicts with the Turks, who will have made great efforts to prevent it. We may expect to hear in a short time of the invasion of Wallachia by the Pacha of Widdin, reinforced by the troops forming the garrisons of Rudschuk, Giurgevo, and the other fortresses held by the Turks on the upper Danube.

A letter from Odessa, brought by an individual from the quarters of the Russian army, announces that the Emperor Nicholas seemed much inclined to make peace with the Porte, and that our Cabinet had been invited to cause Baron d'Ottenfels to make pacific overtures to the Divan at Constantinople. It is supposed that this wish for peace proceeds from the total exhaustion of the Emperor's finances, and especially by the terrible disasters which have discouraged his army of operation. It has been proved by the heroic and skilful resistance of the Turks, that the Ottoman Empire, which it was thought might be conquered in one campaign, was not quite so weak and despicable as it had been represented. Its army is on a respectable footing, commanded by brave and enterprising Generals, and the head of the Empire is a Prince of an elevated character and superior talents. The Russian Government perceive but rather late, that it has rashly plunged into a contest which may become fatal to its power and prosperity. It will no longer claim the expenses of the war from the Sultan, but will consider itself fortunate if the Sultan himself should not require them to be reimbursed.—*Quotidienne.*

SEMLIN, Sept. 18.—The last mail from Constantinople brings nothing important; but the military preparations are worthy of attention. All the Turkish nation appear animated with a warlike spirit. Numbers of Asiatic troops, mostly cavalry, continue to arrive, and proceed to the Danube, after halting a short time. Several of the exiled Janissaries have been discovered among them, who were immediately arrested, and publicly thrown into the sea.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

The Young Queen of Portugal was ill at her lodgings at Grillon's Hotel, on the 12th ult. but was convalescent the next day. It is said that two agents have been despatched from the Queen of Portugal, one to France and the other to Vienna, with proposals to assist her in regaining her Crown. It is said that the British Government is willing to aid, provided the other Powers agree to it.

The King of England had so far recovered as to be able to take his usual airings.

The Queen of Wirtemburg, aged 63, (formerly Princess Royal of England,) died at Leedwegsburg, on the 6th of October, of dropsy in the chest.

Liverpool Chronicle Office, }
Oct. 13, 10, P. M.—Second Edition. }

Arrest of Mr. Lawless.—By the Freeman's Journal of yesterday, which we have just received, we learn that Dublin was thrown into a state of very great excitement by the arrest of Mr. Lawless. Mr. Lawless was taken into custody on a charge of sedition, by Mr. Farrell, under a warrant from Judge Burton. Mr. Lawless, accompanied by Mr. Sinel, Mr. Brady, Mr. Stanton, and others, attended the police office to the Judges' Chambers, where he gave bail himself in 500 pounds, and two sureties in a like sum, for his appearance at the next assizes for the county Monaghan, and was then released from custody.

Within the last two weeks a considerable demand has been made on the gunsmiths in town, by people in the habit of trading between this and Belfast, for such old fire arms as could be procured. They do not appear to be in any degree scrupulous as to the quality or description of the arms, as they purchase rifles, fowling-pieces, horse pistols, and pistols of every description. Their only concern is, that they may be able to get them safely conveyed to the sister island.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

It is said that Lord Heytesbury is about to proceed from Odessa to Constantinople, in order to negotiate a peace.

Considerable activity is going on in the Dockyard at Woolwich: the Boscawen, 84 guns, is in frame; the Thunderer, 84 guns, on the stocks; the Chichester frigate, 50 guns, is in a forward state; the Blenheim, 74 guns, and the Tartar and Curacoa frigates are undergoing repairs. A large steam vessel, to be called the Columbus, is laid down, and the ships lately occupied by the Clyde will be succeeded by a frigate, to be called the Medusa.

The following notice of one of the most deservedly celebrated philanthropists of the age, is from a late Liverpool paper:

MRS. FRY.—This benevolent and talented lady paid another visit to Liverpool during the last week, and spoke at the Friends' Meeting-house on Thursday, Friday, and Sunday. On Sunday morning we had the pleasure to hear her, and we were struck with the highly devotional nature of her address, as well as with the remarkable dignity of her manner, and sweetness of her voice. A more musical voice, and a more distinct, correct, and elegant enunciation, we never heard. The cadence in which she speaks, and which closely resembles chanting, gives a peculiar character to her preaching, but does not at all impair its effect. Her manner, however, though every thing that is graceful and impressive, is her least recommendation; the piety, benevolence, and humility which pervade her sentiments, and so signally influence her conduct, are the chief merits of her public addresses. We understand that one object of this lady, in visiting Liverpool, is to promote the establishment of a provident and district society here, on the model of a society which has been very successful at Brighton. It comprises the following objects:—1st, Relief to the sick and unfortunate. 2d, The encouragement of provident habits. 3d, The improvement of moral and religious character generally. 4th, The principles of the young generation. 5th, The suppression of mendicity and imposture. The society goes on the principle of visiting the poor at their own houses, and encouraging them to contribute to their own relief, by depositing a small sum weekly, to be returned to them when it amounts to a considerable sum. Mrs Fry met several clergymen and benevolent individuals at the Town hall, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the plan.

Extract of a private letter from Lisbon:—It is rumoured that this week a Cabinet Council discussed the propriety of levying an additional Property Tax. Real property pays what is called a decima, or tenth, of its produce; it was contemplated, in order to rehabilitate the Treasury, to raise that tax to three-tenths, or thirty per cent. on the income, a measure to which the Portuguese, who are "as ignorant and impatient of taxation" as even John Bull himself, cannot feel any affection. The object of this tax was to form a fund for the payment of a loan of 5,000,000 cruzadoes (£600,000,) which the exigencies of Don Miguel now require. The inhabitants of Lisbon complain bitterly of their miserable situation—no money—no business—beggars swarming in every street—robberies on all sides—houses entered into and plundered at all hours—and none dare to travel out of Lisbon more than six leagues without a large escort, from fear of being treated like prisoners by a hostile army. The privateers, too, are still within sight of the rock of Lisbon.

For some time past, crowds of people had been in the habit of congregating round the doors and window of a pastry-cook's shop, in Regent-street, London, to gaze at a remarkably beautiful girl, about seventeen years of age, the daughter of the pastry-cook—a Swiss, of the name of Verrey—who served in the shop. Such was the conduct of the mob, on several evenings, that application to the police became necessary, but no exertions on their part were adequate to the suppression of the nuisance. Finding that keeping his daughter in the shop was the ruin of his business, access to the shop being only attainable by efforts and struggles through the mob, which few customers would choose to undergo, M. Verrey came to the resolution, which he publicly announced of sending her home to Lausanne; but it not being convenient to carry that intention immediately into effect, in order to remove her from the public gaze, he kept her under a very slight confinement in her room. This, together with the accounts which appeared in the papers, preyed on her mind, which was very sensative, and brought on her premature death at six o'clock last Monday evening. Up to the last moment of her existence, she was perfectly sensible, and continued to repeat, in broken French, "Oh, could I see my mother before I die, I should be happy." While uttering these words she expired. Upon her death being made know to her father, he rushed into the room, tearing his hair and exclaiming, in the most frantic manner, against the cruelty practised towards his family, and no persuasion of his friends could induce him to remove himself from the sight of the corpse.

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATION.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Public Schools, in order that it may be enabled to supply Teachers when solicited from any part of the State, is anxious that a number of persons should become fully acquainted with the Lancasterian plan of instruction.—Notice is therefore given to those who may be inclined to prepare for this highly useful occupation, that upon application to ROBERTS VAUX, Esq. President of the Society, and the production of testimonials of virtuous character, they will be admitted into the Model School to acquire a knowledge of the system of mutual instruction, free of expense. Individuals, on becoming qualified, will receive certificates to that effect, be placed on the list of candidates, and recommended for employment as situations offer. By order of the Society.

A. H. RICHARDS,
November 20th, 1828. Secretary.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE E. EVENING POST.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, to his friend in the United States, dated 11th of August, 1828.

There has been the greatest prospect of a most abundant crop this season, but a track of rainy weather for the last month has, it is said, considerably damaged the wheat crops, especially in the South. In Scotland, however, so far as I have seen, all looks fair, and the harvest is in rapid progress in East Lothian and other places.—The price of grain has however advanced a little, but still things are moderate.

There is a suspension Bridge (for crossing the Esk, at Montrose) been contracted for at a cost of 18,000*l*.—The span is 450 feet in one arch, and the road-way 28 feet wide.

The great Thames Tunnel is still likely to *stick in the mud.* The Tunnel is still leaking, and the funds are all exhausted, [viz:] about 130,000*l*. and yet the work is not half done; they are now making an attempt to raise funds by subscription, and to turn it over into the hands of Government.

In this neighbourhood, we have a Tunnel forming through a part of the King's Park. It is part of a line of Rail-road now forming between Dalkeith and Edinburgh, for the conveyance of Coal, and the Tunnel runs from the south side of Arthur's seat, or west end of Duddingston Loch, into St. Leonard's street, about 600 yards; it is to be 18 feet wide and 16 feet high. The ceiling of it, independent of building, has been contracted for at the sum of 5,000*l*.

I have been lately making a plan for Mr. Stevenson, of a Bridge to be erected over the Clyde, at Glasgow; it is now contracted for at 15,000*l*. It consists of five arches, and the whole length is 400 feet and 32 feet wide, to be done in stone.

In the way of political news, I may say that there is much expected at the present moment.

Our Parliament is just prorogued. We have still at the head of our Cabinet, he, whom the world calls *the illustrious Wellington.* His talent for such a situation has been very much questioned, but on trial, he seems to do wonderfully well; he is no speaker, but I believe he is a straight-forward man of action, and therefore he does not require glossy speeches to introduce what he brings forward; but, on the whole, I suppose he is better qualified for the field, than the Cabinet.

We are not free of alarm for the state of Ireland.—Mr. O'Connel's affair is not settled yet, the whole of it seems to be a powerful mode of trying what can be done towards Catholic Emancipation, and from the manner in which the Election has been conducted, it shows what a fearful influence the Priesthood has over the Catholic population. It is likely that nothing more will be done till Parliament meets again.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

There are established in the City of Philadelphia, and suburbs, seven Infant Schools, three instituted by the Infant School Society of Philadelphia, three by a distinct Board of Managers in the N. Liberties and Kensington, and one by another board of Managers in Southwark. These Schools have hitherto been, and are now, supported by the unremitted efforts of the Managers, and the charitable contribution of our benevolent citizens. The subject is completely before the Public. The advantageous result of this system of education, of training young children to habits of order, neatness and obedience, and improvement in knowledge and practice of duties, that have a decided tendency to make them useful and happy here, as well as hereafter, requires only to be seen to be duly appreciated. Then let the moralist, philanthropist, the religious and humane, visit the Infant Schools—their united approval and influence is the certain consequence—what may not be hoped from Infant Schools, when they become universal. For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth, so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations. Then instead of the thorn shall come up the fig-tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign, that shall not be cut off.

From the Charleston Mercury of Nov. 3.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!

Major General THOMAS PINCKNEY is no more. He died, after a long illness, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and in the 79th year of his age. Like his lamented brother, he has descended to the tomb "full of years and full of honor." And as on that occasion, so on this, we have clothed our paper in mourning, in accordance with the general and profound sensation which the melancholy event has excited, and as a small testimony of our individual regret and veneration for the deceased, who, either as a warrior, a statesman, a patrint, or a man, was an honor and an ornament to South Carolina and the Union. His funeral will take place this day, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence in Legare street, and, as will be seen by the military orders, and other notices published, his remains will be attended to the grave by every mark of honor and distinction, civil and military, which can testify the public sense of his great services and merits, and the sorrow of our community, that he will no longer shine as a light amongst us.

The managers of the Colonization Society, state that there are now more than *four hundred* free people of colour ready to embark for Africa—they only wait the ability of the society to furnish means. The owners of more than *two hundred slaves*, have also expressed a willingness to liberate them the moment the society will convey them to Africa.

The following gentleman have offered to give the society one hundred dollars a year for ten years, so soon as the number of contributors shall amount to one hundred:

Gerrit Smith, Esq.; Jasper Corning, Esq. of Charleston; Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, N. J.; John T. Norton, Esq. Albany, N. Y.; E. F. Backus, New Haven, Conn.; a gentleman in Mississippi; Mathew Carey, Esq. Philadelphia; Jonah Bissel, Esq. Rochester, N. Y.—*U. S. Gaz.*

It is expected that Sugar can be very easily produced in South Carolina, from the water-melon, which grows in great perfection in that state. A landlord of a public house in the interior of the state, is said to have made all the sugar he used from water-melons of his own raising. Maple sugar from the west and north have been frequently sent to New York for sale.

A young man by the name of Bruner, of Cranberry township, Butler county, Penn. accidentally shot his father on the 2d. inst. They were watching a deer lick, and the father having wandered from the course agreed upon, the son perceived something moving in the bushes, which he supposed was a buck, and fired; when, conceive his astonishment on coming up to find instead of a buck, the almost lifeless body of his father!

The Legislature of New-Jersey adjourned last Tuesday, to the first Tuesday in January next. On the last day of session in the House of Assembly, the committee to whom was referred the resolution on the subject of the Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company, reported that the Legislature on the thirteenth day of November, 1825, incorporated the said company by an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Salem Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company in the county of Salem." That the object of the said corporation were solely for the purposes of manufacture, and it was provided by the tenth section of that act, *in express terms*, that it *should not carry on any banking operations.* The Legislature, on the 26th day of February last, passed a supplement to the act, changing the name of the corporation to that of the "Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company," and authorizing them to increase their capital to a sum not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars; but this supplement did not change or extend the powers and privileges granted by the original charter.

The committee ascertained, from information derived from the members of the House, that the corporation had issued a considerable number of bills, which are now very extensively circulated, contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid acts.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE CONCERNED.

In the case of the Franklin Bank, the Chancellor this morning decided, that in the distribution of the assets of the Bank, the depositors were not entitled to any preference over the bill holders; but that such assets must be distributed ratedly among all the Creditors, and directed that the receiver should make the first dividend as soon as he should be able to divide 25 per cent, on the gross amount of debts.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The news (says the New York Daily Advertiser) by the Silvanus Jenkins, from Liverpool to the 10th ult. of the advance of Bread Stuffs in England, which was anxiously looked for by the holders of Flour here, had an immediate effect on that article. Prices advanced *from 8 75 to 99, at which it was dull on Friday, to 9 3-4*, and most of the dealers required 9 10. Whiskey sold readily at 26 cents. Exchange on England was very dull at former rates.

The Difference.—To advertise daily, in a London paper, through the year, costs 140*l*. 8*s*. equal to six hundred dollars! To advertise daily by the year, in New York, costs forty Dollars, and the paper into the bargain! And yet the people complain here of high prices, and some publishers estimate their own services at so cheap a rate as to underbid, even at this low price!—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Two brothers, living on or near the Pocono mountain, near Easton, Pa. a short time since, started upon the track of a Panther, accompanied by their dog. After a pursuit of several miles, they came up with the savage of the forest, who was immediately attacked by their faithful companion. The panther, however, got the better of the fight, and seized poor Tray by the throat. In this situation, the dog and panther rolling heels over head, neither of the brothers dared fire, fearful of killing the dog, who was a great favourite. At length, however, the youngest of the brothers, afraid that the poor dog would be sacrificed, and forgetting the danger of the attempt, threw down his rifle, and resolutely seized the panther by the tail! At this critical moment, the panther still keeping his hold of the dog's throat; and the young man of the panther's tail, the elder brother approached, and fired the contents of his rifle into the head of the infuriated animal, and thus saved *both* brother and dog.—*Penn. Argus.*

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Lancaster, Mass. Nov. 4.—The Skull and Jaw-Bone of a monstrous sea animal, recently exhibited in this town, was unquestionably the greatest natural curiosity which has ever been presented to the age. It is said to have been taken from a serpent that was found floating dead upon the water on the 18th of May last, near Cape Cod. The tail of the animal was broken off, and hanging by the skin, which is supposed to have been the occasion of its death. The monster, as the advertisement described it, was 75 feet long and shaped like a serpent, with no fins, and a tail like a fish; the back was black and hard like an alligator's, and the belly yellow and and ribbed like the belly of a whale. The Skull and Jaw-Bone were all that the finder, Capt. Abraham Small, was able to bring ashore, on the account of the putrid and offensive state of the creature, which had probably been dead some time when it was discovered. The bone exhibited was fifteen feet long and seven feet wide and weighed twelve hundred pounds! When the flesh was on it, it might have borne some resemblance to a horse's head. We are strongly inclined to the belief that this may have been the great Gloucestor Sea Serpent himself, or at least one of the family.—*Gazette.*

MOST CRUEL MURDER.

Washington, (Pa.) Nov. 7.—Saturday evening the 25th ult. Miss Rebecca M'Creary, of Pike-Run township, Washington county, on Maple Creek, left her father's house late in the evening, to visit her sister on the opposite side of the Monangahela river, Bellvernon. During Sabbath day, it was found that Rebecca had not visited her sister, and was not to be found. Monday morning her parents, friends, and neighbours, became alarmed and commenced searching for her, when her body was soon found, near the great road less than half a mile from her father's house—her throat cut from ear to ear, both her hands considerably mangled, and some indistinct marks, or prints of fingers about and over her mouth, and a mark on her breast! In her hand was a rough edged, old case knife, and her arm fixed with the hand up to the neck, that suspicion might arise that she had committed suicide! The old knife in her hand had no blood on it; conclusive evidence that the bloody deed had not been perpetrated with that knife; in addition to this the wounds on her neck and hands evinced that they had been made with a sharp-edged instrument. An inquest was held, which reported murder, by some unknown hand. Her remains were interred on Tuesday.

In the mean time, some suspicion was fixed upon Edward Nixon, a young man and near neighbour, and who at the mean time absented himself. After her funeral Nixon returned, was arrested, and the coroner of the county sent for, with the intention of raising the corpse of Rebecca, and holding a second inquest; the parents of Rebecca refused to "leave her body raised. Nixon underwent an examination before a magistrate or magistrates; no conclusive evidence being found against him, he was discharged. The excitement in the neighbourhood became so great, that Nixon was again arrested, and underwent an examination before John H. Davis, and Ephraim L. Blaine, Esquires, who committed him to prison, where he now is.

From the New Orleans Advertiser.

From all the information we can collect, we believe our sugar and cotton crops will be beautiful. We heard some time ago that in consequence of drought, the cotton crops in the state of Mississippi had suffered, but since that period there has been a considerable fall of rain, and it is presumed the injury is not so great as apprehended.

The gradual increase of the products of this and the states bordering on the Mississippi and its auxiliary streams, require additional shipping every year to transport these products to different markets. Upon reasonable calculations it may be stated that this city will have to export during the coming season, 320,000 bales cotton, 60,000 hhds. sugar, 20,000 do. molasses, 40,000 do. tobacco, 100,000 bbls. flour, 100,000 do. pork, 150,000 kegs lard, together with staves, lead, castings, &c. That to effect this exportation, it would require upwards of 360,000 tons of shipping, or about 1200 vessels of 300 tons each.—The ship owners of the northern and eastern states are the principal carriers. They supply us with hats, shoes, coarse cottons, and negro clothing, and we give them in return raw materials, sugar, molasses, and employment for their shipping. May such an equality forever exist between us, and be the bright link in our chain of union.

The WORCESTER *Ægis* mentions the arrival of five canal boats at that place, on the 5th instant. An article in the same paper, in praise of the qualities of the WORCESTER COAL, thus describes the mine from which it is taken:

The operations at the Worcester Coal Mine are now pursued by Col. Binney, under the superintendence of Mr. Brigham. At the top of the hill, a shaft has been carried down to the depth of sixty feet at about an angle of forty degrees, following the direction of a vein of Coal, about eight feet in thickness and unknown extent, declining towards the North and East. Standing at the entrance of the mine, the spectator sees before him a huge cavern, appearing more gigantic for the dim light which rests on its black wall, from the lamps of miners gleaming far below, and the sound of their instruments, which comes heavily on the ear. Cars, moving on a double rail-way, convey the mineral from the place were it is excavated, to a suitable place of deposit, at a short distance from the mine; and the water flowing from the crevices, is raised by a forcing pump. A tunnel is commenced at the bottom of the hill, to perforate the rock until it shall intersect the shaft descending from the brow of the hill, which will completely drain the mine, and admit the increase of the laborers to any number, and of the operations to any extent. The spot has become most interesting, and while it will be the resort of the curious and scientific, we trust may be a fountain of wealth to its enterprising owner, and a source of prosperity to the public.

St. John, (N. B.) Nov. 1.—*In consequence of the strong S. gale of Tuesday*, the schooner Grampus, Dorsey, from Little River, Digby Neck, bound to Eastport, had to bear up for this port. While attempting to come in, about 11 at night, she struck upon the foul ground, and directly the sea made a breach over her.—The captain and another, the only men on board, took the punt, a very small one, and the only boat belonging to the vessel, to come on shore for assistance, leaving on board Mrs. Nowlin, wife of Mr. John N. and her four children. When they went off again, the schooner could not be found. Next morning it was ascertained that she had driven into a cove, between Red Head and Little River.

Nov. 5.—In our last we gave such particulars of the loss of the Grampus as had then come to our knowledge. We have since had a circumstantial account from Mrs. Nowlin, who was left on board the schooner, which we now lay before the public. She says that in *five minutes*, or less, after the departure of the two men, the schooner floated; and when she perceived her to be in motion, she went upon deck, and found the sails all standing—she immediately attempted to let them down, by letting go the halyards, but did not succeed. She then went to the pump, and worked for some time, to keep her free of water. She found the vessel was drifting towards the shore, but being a stranger in these parts, and it being night, she could not form any idea of the nature of the shore; and she thinks that several hours elapsed before the vessel struck in the cove. Immediately upon her grounding, Mrs. N. found the vessel made water *very fast; almost instantaneously it came up to* the benches in the cabin. *She then placed her* children in an upper birth, and jumped into the water, (which was higher than her waist, exclusive of a tremendous surf,) in order to go on shore to get assistance. She had to hold on by the vessel for some time, to prevent her being carried back by the surf—and, at length, after being completely drenched, she succeeded in getting on shore. Filled with anguish, as she then was, she hastened to a house near by, occupied by a Mr. Carney, and knocked, but did not for some time receive an answer. Finding, at length, by the voices, that several women were in the house, and they not opening the door, she placed a bench, which she found near, under the window, and stood upon it, and with all the eloquence and earnestness of the deepest distress, implored assistance—but her appeal was made in vain.

The women continued deaf to her entreaties and would not even open the door. They at last told her, that there were three men sleeping in the house, and she, taking it for granted that they would awake the men, and that they would come to her assistance—and urged by the irresistable impulse of maternal affection,—ran again to the vessel. She cannot describe how she got on board the vessel, which continued to be tossed by every successive surge; but she did succeed, and brought her children from the cabin, placed them on the deck, and gave each of them something to hold on by, to prevent their being thrown overboard by the rolling of the vessel. The youngest between 1 and 2 years old, she placed under the care of the eldest, a boy turned of 7. The rolling of the vessel threw the youngest down to the side, and the eldest, in striving to save him, fell into the surf, before her eyes, but it was impossible for her to render him any assistance. She, however, persevered, and succeeded in getting two of them on shore, one after the other, but when she returned for the third, he had disappeared.

The door of the house already spoken of being shut against her, and not knowing any other to be near, wet and exhausted as she was, she had to pass the remainder of the night, with the two children she had saved, upon the beach. When day-light appeared, she and her surviving children were taken to the house of a Mr. Cronk, at Red-Head; where, as far as the circumstances of the family would permit, she was treated with the utmost kindness, and every thing was done to make her as comfortable as her forlorn circumstances would admit. When the tide fell, she went to look for her lost children, and found one of them, which she carried in her arms to Mr. Cronk's. The other was afterwards found

by some of the neighbours, and taken there also. In the course of the day, several persons from the city, who had heard of the melancholy catastrophe, went down to Red Bank to endeavor to render some assistance to the unfortunate and bereaved mother—and every office of kindness, which sincere sympathy and true benevolence could dictate, was rendered to her.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A gentleman of New York has received a letter from General La Fayette, in which he mentions his intention of shortly re-visiting the United States.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, amounted to 72—of which 34 were adults and 38 children—19 under one year of age.

The sloop of war Vandalia, lately built at, and launched from, the Navy Yard at this city, got underway from her moorings on Sunday afternoon, and proceeded down the river to Chester, where she will remain some time preparatory to going to sea.

There is an orange tree in the garden at Versailles, which is well ascertained to be above one hundred years old, having been sown in 1421.

On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the eaves of a house in Market above Front, occupied by Mr. Sexton, as a clothing store. The activity of the firemen prevented any great extension of the flames.

The London papers *deny* that Mr. Cooper, the *American novelist*, is the author of "The Spy Unmasked."

At the late term of U. S. Circuit Court, for the District of North Alabama, held at Huntsville, David H. Dyer was tried on a charge of embezzling a letter, containing a draft and fifty dollars in money, out of the Post Office at Florence, while acting as assistant. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Sir Humphrey Davy says, in one of his late publications, that such a creature as the mermaid cannot possibly exist. It is against the economy of nature.

Richard Hodgdon and Oliver Silley have been sentenced at Alfred, Me. to four months imprisonment for stealing fowls from Z. Shed's premises. Some might call this *fowl play*.

New York has led the way in giving a tremendous moral effect to executions, by a provision that they shall take place *either* within the prison or an enclosed yard attached.

A farmer in England was met by his landlord, who thus accosted him—"John, I have some thoughts of *raising* your rent." To which John replied, "I am much obliged to you, sir, for I really cannot *raise* it myself."

On the 2d Oct. the body of a man was found on the shore of the Ohio river, a few miles below Shawnee town. He had a quantity of money concealed under his arm. A variety of circumstances lead to the conclusion that he was murdered.

The holders of several counterfeit notes of the Bank of France, have cited the Directors to appear, and show cause why they should not reimburse them for the loss.

A very *naive* piece of advice was given the other day by a Virginia paper to temperance societies. "Gentlemen," said the editor, "you may get up societies, pass resolutions, institute branches, and still cannot succeed. Go and cultivate the vine, and that will make the nation as temperate as the French people are.—Native wine," said he, "would promote public morality."

"It is a difficult matter to ride in a carriage through the streets of New-York on Sunday, because *there are chains stretched across in front of the churches to prevent their passage* during service. The land of liberty has also its chains!"—*Duke of Saxe Weimer.*

J. L. Boylston, Esq. of Princeton, in Massachusetts, has raised this year, from three and a half acres and *twenty-eight rods of ground, two hundred and twenty-six bushels* corn, averaging 61 1-2 bushels of shelled corn per acre, and also on the same land 50 cart loads of pumpkins, and 120 bushels of turnips.

The Kentucky expressions are very forcible. "To go the whole hog," means to sink every minor difficulty and attempt the main point.—"To go the hog round," is to have an "if" or an "unless" in the conditions; it has a double meaning, and comes far short of the whole hog; it is to be "on the fence."

Mr. James M'Connell, of Path Valley, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, shot a deer, about ten days since, the meat of which weighed 171, and the hide 15 pounds.

The Columbus Enquirer of the 22d October, states that "Col. Brearly, with a party of 500 emigrating Indians, left the Creek Nation last week for Arkansas."

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation in Buffalo, N. Y. They are of the date of 1824, and well calculated to deceive.—They may be detected however by examining closely the words "United States of America," in which the "U" touches the right wing of the eagle; in the genuine coin, it stands at some distance from it.

One hundred pounds sterling has been subscribed in Norfolk, Va. and transmitted to Ireland, for the purpose of aiding in the cause of civil and religious liberty in that country.

A grave digger at Bath, *Eng. declares that in* the course of decomposition, the face of every individual turns to the earth; and that in the experience of 23 years in his situation he had never known one instance to the contrary.

Mr. Monroe, we are happy to hear, says the National Intelligencer, is recovering from the effects of the severe fall from his horse which he lately experienced.

The minks and musk rats bore many holes in the banks of the Ohio canals. The Commissioners of the Miami Canal offer a premium of one dollar for a skin of each of these animals. This was done with a view of offering an inducement to the boys making a war of extermination upon these destructive little animals.

The number of deaths in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the last week of October, was only 7. They scarcely die at all in Ohio.

A critic in a Boston paper says, that Miss Clara Fisher floated like a Gossamer over the scene in Lelia Hardy.

Applications for divorce in the New-Jersey Legislature were as plenty as blackberries in harvest time. So says an editor. Even some of the counties wanted to be separated.

The culture of silk has been commenced in Ohio, and the agricultural societies offer premiums for the *cultivation of the silkworm.*

The Dauphin Tannery, *about eight* miles above Harrisburg, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. Loss estimated at $20,000.

The Georgian Legislature met on Monday the 3d instant. Mr. Cobb's resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States was communicated by the Governor, on the 5th.

A sale of reserve lands, recently took place at Macon, Georgia. The amount sold was $70,719. On the last day of sale, the lots containing the "ancient mounds," near Macon, were disposed of.

By the statement which has just been published in the New York shipping list, it appears that the total amount of the cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending September 30th, 1828, is estimated at 720,593 bales; same period 1827, 957,281 bales; being a deficiency compared with last year, of 236,688 bales.

The official returns of votes in Pennsylvania for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, give—for Jackson, 101,652. for Adams, 50,848—Jackson majority, 50,804.

The Journal of Geneva, of October 2, announces that Mr. Cooper, the American Novelist, has been several days in that city.

The comptroller of the city of New York advertises for a Loan of 300,000 dollars, bearing an interest of 6 per cent., redeemable at pleasure after the year 1850.

Vessels are wanted at St. Augustine to carry off the fruit, which is represented to be in fine shipping order.

John Green, smith, died at Nottingham, Eng. from drinking four quarts of ale within five minutes for a wager of 2s.!

Madame Feron, a singer of great excellence, takes passage in the packet ship New-York from Liverpool to fulfil an engagement at the Park. Mrs. and Miss Sterling, both singers, are on board the packet ship Hudson, engaged at Philadelphia.

Ezekiel Udall, for the murder of David Lounsbury, was tried in Bennington Co. Vermont, on the 5th inst. found "guilty of murder in the second degree," and sentenced to hard labour in the State Prison during life.

An ordinance has been enacted by the corporation of Albany, directing that all bread sold in that city shall be in loaves of one, two, or three pounds weight.

New view of matrimony.—A lady meeting a girl who had lately left her service, inquired—"Well, Mary, where do you live now?" "Please, ma'am, I don't live no where now," rejoined the girl, "I am married!"

A trial was to have been made at the theatre of the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, of a new and magnificent lustre which cost more than 20,000 fr. When raised to about half its height, the rope broke, and the lustre dashed to pieces.

The Steam-boat Decatur, on her way to New Orleans, struck a snag and sunk, about 13 miles below Donaldson; little or nothing of what was in the hold was saved.

The brig Sarah, Latham, sailed from New-York on Sunday, the 19th of October, and arrived at Nuevitas, Cuba, on Sunday, the 26th of October.

Since last Tuesday the project of obtaining spring water by boring in Boston, has assumed a more promising and favorable object. The stratum has changed into a chalky substance, mixed with sandy particles. The total depth now obtained is 584 feet.

It is stated, in the Dedham, (Mass.) Register, that in every case of criminal conviction at the late term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Norfolk County, the convict was under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of committing the offence. What a comment is here upon the enormity of intemperate drinking!

William W. Ellsworth, *Esq. son of the late Oliver Ellsworth, formerly* Chief Justice of the United States, has commenced a course of lectures upon Mercantile Law, delivered before the merchants and business men of Hartford, Conn.

Robert Bush, who was under sentence of death for the murder of his wife—and who was to have been executed at Springfield, on the 14th instant—committed suicide on Wednesday last, by means of opium and tobacco, furnished him by some person unknown.

Mlle. Sontag is said to have made nearly six thousand guineas by her visit to England.

Deaths in New-York last week—19 men, 17 women, 25 boys and 17 girls—total 78.—Of whom 35 were under five years of age; 16 died of consumption.

Deaths in Baltimore last week—males 20—females 16—total 36—19 of whom were under five years—and 10 persons of colour.

Immediately after the adjournment of the New York Common Council on Tuesday, before the members had left their places, Mr. Sibell called Alderman Stevens a liar. The compliment was returned by a blow.

It is estimated that the Blackstone canal will save the people of Worcester, Mass. alone, about $10,000 a year in the transportation of goods.

A few years ago, the English papers mentioned American theatricals only to throw ridicule over them. Now the tone is completely changed. Even the John Bull and the Age newspapers regularly give a place to New-York theatricals.

The Southern Patriot mentions, for the information of the citizens of other states, going to South Carolina, that persons from other parts of the Union, are liable, if not aliens, to the performance of militia duty immediately on their arrival at South Carolina. Aliens are not liable to this duty until they have resided six months in the state.

A new steam ship, of 1000 tons burden, and 200 horse power, is running between London and Edinburgh. Fare in the principal cabin, £5.

The Common Council of New-York have appropriated the sum of Five Hundred Dollars as a donation to Joseph Lancaster, for his exertions on a former occasion, in establishing schools in that city, on the Lancasterian plan.

In the New Echota Gazette, there is a full account of the *organization of the new Cherokee* Government, and the Message of the principal chiefs of the Nation to the General Council.

Steam Boats have commenced running at Pittsburgh, (Penn.) The Ohio River is 6 feet above low water mark—a fine stage for boating. There is also a prospect that the water will continue at a navigable height throughout the season.

Near Geneva, N. Y. as the steam boat was returning from Catlin, a large deer was discovered near Hector Falls, swimming across the Lake. The yawl was sent out and the deer captured. When dressed it weighed 180 pounds!

The Fredericktown [Maryland] Herald, states that on Wednesday last, the mountains there were covered with snow. It fell during the whole of Tuesday night, and was from four to *five inches deep in the northwestern corner of* the county.

From the return of the late election in Maine, it appears that this State has nearly trebled her population in 13 years.

In the Plymouth [Mass.] Congressional district, the Rev. Mr. Richardson has been re-elected to Congress by a majority of *one* vote over his opponent, Mr. Beal.

Upwards of two thousand head of horses crossed the river at the Florence ferry, Alabama, during the present season, on their way to the lower country.

George M. Troup, late Governor, has been elected, by the Legislature of Georgia, without opposition, Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next—and Oliver H. Prince elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States created by Mr. Cobb's resignation.

A writer in a Charleston paper states, that very good cordage may be manufactured out of the fibres of Okra. A specimen has been prepared by a gentleman of that city in the manner of hemp, and it presents a very beautiful appearance and answers very well for running rigging.

At the last dates flour was selling at $11 per barrel, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

The blow-fly is beginning to commit ravages in Alabama. Horses, dogs, hogs, &c. all fall victims to its attacks. It gets into a sore wound of a dog, and in a short time severs his head from his body.

A Public Sale of Florida Lands is to be held at the Land Office at Tallahassee, on the Second Monday of January next.

Mr. Gurdon Avery, of Waterford, Conn. carried to New London market recently, a Hog, 13 months old, which weighed when slaughtered five hundred and sixty pounds.

There is at present a great scarcity of prime seaman in Baltimore. On Saturday, as high as sixteen dollars per month were paid. Prime white sailors would readily obtain that price.

Pride of India Trees are now in blossom in Savannah, Geo. bearing young berries as well as flowers.

A house and lot in Wall street, New York, were sold at auction, on Tuesday, to the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, for $35,400. The lot is 25 feet by 112—the buildings of no great value.

The editor of the Bellefonte [Centre county] Patriot, in referring to the prices of the flour, expresses a belief that there will be scarcely any flour to send to market from that section of the country, owing to the failure of the Wheat crops; whereas, last year more than one hundred thousand bushels of wheat were sent to market.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Henry Rosekan," is a well told tale, but does not possess enough incident. In her next essay, we hope our fair friend will amend this fault, the only one we have to object to.

An Address to the Deity, by Carlos, reflects credit upon the head and heart of its author. It shall have an early place.

We should not care to send our paper to *Edward*, of Westchester, if he desired it, but we decline inserting a "copy of his verses."

Tremont may be "candid," and we shall not like him less for being so; but one passage in his last note, savours strongly of a freedom that we are not disposed to submit to. The articles he refers to are subject to his order, and will either be returned to him, or retained by us until a convenient opportunity offers for their publication, as he may think proper to direct.

STATE IMPROVEMENTS.

As we publish our paper only once a week, and are desirous of affording as much variety as possible, we have not given our readers the particulars of the state of internal improvement in Pennsylvania, nor do we know that it would be required at our hands; but as we feel, and doubt not our readers, or a majority of them, share those feelings with us, deeply interested in the works that must give new consequence to the state, and add immensely to her wealth and population, we can scarcely refrain from noticing particular stages at which the great work from time to time arrives, and congratulate all that so much is done.

In prosecuting our inquiries as to the amount which will probably be done this season upon the Pennsylvania Canal, we learn that there is every probability that, by Christmas, there will be not less than *two hundred miles of the great* work completed. In this are to be included the extension of the line from Middletown, below Harrisburgh, to the extent of that portion—perhaps to Lewistown; the portion beyond the mountains, beginning at the Kiskeminetas, and proceeding to the Alleghany river, and crossing that stream twice in approaching Pittsburgh; and the Delaware section, commencing below Bristol, and extending on towards Easton. Of these various routes, it is believed, two hundred miles will be finished this season.

In addition to these divisions of the canal, it is likewise understood that the rail road, which is to extend from Columbia, on the Susquehanna, through Lancaster county, and the other districts between that fertile portion of our state, across the Schuylkill into the city, will be commenced this fall, and proceeded with as far as the appropriations of the state will allow.

The above are all state improvements, commenced and carried on at the expense of the commonwealth, and, we doubt not, to her decided advantage. Connected with these, as forming a line of outlet for the Pennsylvania *Canal, is the Union Canal.* This, though private or company property, becomes of as much interest to the public as the other branches of inland conveyance, inasmuch as it forms a link that connects the Pennsylvania Canal with the Schuylkill. This important work has been for some time finished, and has, we believe, met the expectation of the enterprizing gentlemen who prosecuted it to its completion, excepting one or two failures during the last season, owing, perhaps, to the state of the rock, being limestone, through which its summit level is cut, and the failure of the water in the Swatara Creek, by which its summit is supplied. Perplexing as these things have been, and calculated to dishearten some, we believe that, by exertions, the difficulties have been completely remedied, and means have been adopted for securing a greater quantity of water than the Swatara has furnished, and thus preventing, for another season, the inconveniences that were exercised, for a very short time the last summer.

The Schuylkill navigation has not been interrupted, and immense quantities of coal and produce have found their way to our markets by that means; and, as a consequence, much merchandise has been purchased in this city, and sent up by the return boats.

With reference to the plan proposed last fall or winter, for opening a canal or running a rail-*road from the junction of the two branches of* the Susquehanna, near Danville, to Pottstown, at the head of Schuylkill navigation, nothing decisive has yet been done. The work was to be effected by individuals, and as a considerable press on the money market has been experienced, there is reason to fear that funds, for a short time, will be lacking, to commence and carry on the work, though there can be little doubt but ultimately it would prove profitable.

REMEMBER ME.

Mr. Littell, of this city, has caused to be prepared for publication, an annual, entitled "Remember Me." We have examined the work, and found so much satisfaction in its perusal, that we cannot refrain from making our readers acquainted with our estimation of its value, in the hope that they will possess themselves of the volume, and thus become participators with us in the delight afforded by perusing it.

The "Remember Me" is a *Religious Souvenir.* Its tone is therefore elevated; the tendencies of its tales and poetry are towards creating and encouraging feelings in unison with scriptural dictations, and impressing upon the minds of the readers the important and valuable truths, that "wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are paths of peace."

In styling the "Remember Me" a religious work, we beseech our young readers not to fall into the error of supposing that its pages are stored with metaphysical discussions, or crowded with gloomy bodings of unsettled minds. On the contrary, none of the annuals are more indebted to vigorous fancy; none are more highly stored with productions of fertile imaginations, or enriched with more delightful and graphic descriptions: but fancy is employed in embellishing that which instructs in goodness, and the imagination has conjured up personages to "bear and forbear," in the confidence that a superintending Providence requires submission when it applies the rod of chastisement. The dehortations from vice, therefore, which are found in such a work are founded not only upon the evils which wickedness spreads among men, upon but the just cause of offence which it gives to Him upon whom men depend for life and a happy immortality.

Our limits will not permit a full review of the "Remember Me," though we could find pleasure in a particular examination of its contents; but we cannot forbear a reference to one article, entitled "The Lost Child." That is one of the most simple and pathetic sketches that we have ever met with, going to, as we doubt not it came from, the heart. The pathetic outpourings of a mother's soul for her darling; the dependence upon Providence, even in the yielding to affliction; the wild energies of a mother's prayers, and her ecstacy in gathering back to her bosom its only earthly comfort: all these things, described in pure language, and with a continual reference to make the reader better, as well as be pleased by the perusal, give high value to the tale, and cannot fail of securing for it the entire approbation of those who have been parents, and know what it is to suffer loss where affections are stored. After all, the writer who can touch the heart is he that is loved. Philosophy may grow grave, and wit wrinkle its brow with laughter; but he who can touch the heart with descriptions of scenes, and details of events within the experience of all, and in which all are sooner or later called to mourn, is the successful writer.

We heartily commend the "Remember Me" to the public. Those whose feelings are solemnized by grief, or by habitual contemplation of the evanescence of all earthly comfort, will find therein many pieces in unison with their thoughts; and those who smile, they know not wherefore, may learn from its pages to feel and think.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

There at present exists a misunderstanding between a portion of the citizens of Philadelphia and of Baltimore, which, as it is founded on a question of interest, is not likely soon to be settled; and as it may lead to some considerable paper warfare, we will state it as clearly and impartially as possible, so that our readers may be advised, should any of the daily prints of either city be found cannonading with paper bombs.

The course of our beautiful river Susquehanna, it is known, is not towards the capital of our state, but it runs, against rhyme and reason, directly towards Maryland, and finds an outlet to the ocean by the way of the Chesapeake Bay. The consequence of this is, that the Baltimoreans have long enjoyed a portion of the trade from the interior of Pennsylvania, especially receiving her flour. To render this trade the more secure, they some time since formed a company, with a view of extending a railroad from the city of Baltimore, through a part of Pennsylvania, to York Haven, on the Susquehanna. A charter was easily obtained from the Legislature of Maryland, and an application was, late last spring, made to the Assembly at Harrisburgh; but as the Legislature was much occupied with important bills, the solicitation was not pressed: but it is now understood that early application will be made to the approaching session, and all exertions used to induce the granting a privilege for extending the railroad across the section of the state referred to. The first arguments that occur in favor of this scheme are, that it will increase the facilities to a market, give the citizens of the interior a choice of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and thus be beneficial to the farmers and traders on the banks of the Susquehanna.—It is objected that the Philadelphians have a right to the trade of the interior, inasmuch as they contribute a large proportion of the taxes that support the state government; and it cannot be denied that the Philadelphia market, either for selling produce or purchasing general merchandise, is equal to any other in the Union; moreover vast expenditures have been made, in this state, to complete the line of communication between the interior and the capital—to these expenses the Philadelphians have contributed liberally, and they have a right, on that account, to expect that the advantages will be enjoyed by them, as well as by the citizens of the interior. The Baltimoreans, who now seek to come in upon our waters, and take the *cream* of the trade, have not contributed a farthing towards the great works that make the trade profitable. With this hasty sketch of the question, we leave our readers to judge of its merits.

We have received information that Ennion Williams has consented to stand a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at our next general Election.

On motion of B. Newcombe, Esq Charles Naylor has been admitted to practice as an Attorney in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Having employed a New Carrier for the lower South-west district, subscribers to this paper, who may be neglected, will please to give information at the office. Punctuality on the part of the New Carrier, it is hoped, will excuse some of the late irregularities of the old one.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Friday, November 14.—Belle's Stratagem—Day after the Wedding.

Saturday, November 15.—Wives as they were, and Maids as they are—100*l.* Note.

Monday, November 17.—Romeo & Juliet—Paris & London.

Tuesday, November 18.—Sweethearts & Wives—Timour the Tartar.

Wednesday, November 19.—School for Scandal—Timour the Tartar.

Thursday, November 20.—Robbers—Timour the Tartar.

Few actresses in this country possess stronger claims to patronage than Miss Rock. In every department of the Drama, almost, and certainly in genteel Comedy, Melo-drama and pathetic Tragedy she excels, and this without any of that virulence or affectation which are too apt to pass as current coin with the multitude. In the dissimilar parts of Letitia Hardy, Miss Dorillon, Juliet, and Lady Teazle, she has excited general admiration by the propriety of her personations, and the skill with which she preserves the individuality of each. She has been well sustained by Wood, Blake, Roberts, &c. and we are happy to add, has drawn very good houses during her engagement.

Determined to gratify the prevailing taste for variety, Mr. Wood has recently produced the Equestrian Spectacle of "Timour the Tartar," which is rendered quite effective by the gorgeous display of Scenery, and the introduction of Mr. Buckley's Stud of beautiful and spirited Horses.

JACKSON MEDALS.

A QUANTITY for sale, elegantly gilt, at 50 CENTS per dozen. W. SIMPSON,
Nov. 22—3t No. 66 Chesnut street.

POUDRE SUBTIL,
OR DEPILATORY POWDER,

FOR removing superfluous hairs on the Neck, Face and Arms, with directions for use, received from London, and for sale by W. SIMPSON,
Nov. 22—3t No. 66 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, JOHN SARGENT, son of the Rev. Dr. Sargent, to JULIA ANN COSDEN, daughter of Cornelius Conegys, all of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst. by Mr. J. Sisty, Mr. J. G. SHIVERS, to Miss SARAH R. ELLIS, both of Haddonfield, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, 11th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, the Rev. JEHU CURTIS CLAY, Rector of the Episcopal Churches at Norristown and Perkiomen, to Miss SIMMONS UDEY, daughter of the late Richard Edey, Esq. formerly of the Island of Barbadoes.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, Mr. GEORGE R. FISHER, to Miss MARGARET CONRADE, both of this city.

On the 14th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Lawden, Mr. THOMAS L. TEMPLE, to Miss HANNAH ANN COOMBE RICKETTS, both of Camden, Del.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. in this City, by Zeloles Fuller, Mr. JESSE DICKINSON, to Miss LOUISA COULSTON, all of Philadelphia.

On the 13th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JAMES FOWLER, of Wilmington, Del. to Miss MARY WILLIAMS, of the Northern Liberties.

On fourth day, the 15th of the 10th Month, at Friends' Meeting, Byberry, CHARLES MARTINDALE, to PHEBE COMLY, daughter of Joseph Comly, all of Byberry Township.

On fifth day, the 9th of the 10th Month, at Friends' Meeting, Horsham, JOSEPH WALTON, of Horsham, to MARTHA DUBRE, of Byberry Township.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. William Engles, Mr. THOMAS ROGERS, to Miss MARTHA daughter of Charles Woodward, Esq. both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Livingston, Doctor JOHN SOMMER, to Miss LOUISA MARIA, daughter of Doctor C. Bethausen, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 11 inst. by the Rev. G. C. Potts, Captain MORRIS ADAMS, to Mrs. MARGARET VIRTUE, both of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, 13th Nov. by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. ELISHA WARNE, of this city, to Miss LEAH ANN WEIDNER, of Trumbourville, Bucks County.

Near Birmingham, N. Jersey, on Thursday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. John Smith, JOHN WILKINSON, Esq. of Bucks county, Penn. to Miss ELIZABETH W. HEMPHILL, of the former place.

At New York, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Upfold, HUGH L. HODGE, M. D of Philadelphia, to Miss MARGARET ELIZABETH, daughter of John Aspinwall, Esq. of that city.

On Monday evening last, at Washington, by the Rev. Mr. James, JOHN B. GRAYSON, Esq. of U. S. Army, to Miss CAROLINE SEARLE, daughter of the late Sir Francis Searle.

In Rehoboth, Mr. PELEG PIERCE, to Mrs. OLIVE HAMMOND, of Mendon. He has lost 3 wives by whom he had 21 children, 13 of whom are living—she has been the mother of 12 children, 10 of whom are living.

DIED.

On the 19th inst. EDWARD M'DEVITT.

On Thursday morning last, the 13th inst. of a Pulmonary Consumption, JACOB G. STILLE, son of Morton Stille, in the 25th year of his age. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On the evening of the 14th inst. CONRAD AXE, in the 30th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, the 15th inst. Miss MARY ANN SKILLMAN.

On the morning of the 16th inst. of pulmonary consumption, EMMELINE COPE, daughter of Israel Cope, aged 22 years.

Departed this life, on the night of the 16th inst. SUSANNAH TAYLOR, wife of Abraham Taylor, in the 61st year of her age, after a long and painful illness which she bore with christian fortitude.

On Sunday evening, 16th instant, Sailing Master DANIEL S. STEELWAGEN, of the U. S. Navy, aged 51 years and 10 days.

Suddenly, on the 12th inst. on the way to, and near her father's house, where she intended to spend the day, ANN CATHARINE, wife of Allen R. Reeves.

On the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, A. M. of the Croup, after a severe illness of 3 days, CHARLES LEWIS, son of Mr. Lewis Norman, aged 4 months, and 2 days.

On Saturday evening, the 15th inst. after a severe and lingering illness, Miss ANN MARIA PATON, of Alexandria, D. C.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. at his farm in Delaware county, in the 75th year of his age, EDWARD LANE, Esq. late of Philadelphia.

At Flemington, N. J. on Tuesday last, HENRY H., son of Charles George, in the 14th year of his age.

At Princeton, N. J. Mrs. PIERRE M'CLEAN, widow of Professor M'Clean, and sister of Com. Bainbridge.

At Claverack, N. Y. on Friday, HENRY LIVINGSTON, Mr. L. married the eldest daughter of the late Judge William W. Van Ness, and inherited the princely estate of the late Gen. Henry Livingston.

In Washington city, on Monday evening last, after a long and painful confinement, Mrs. ANNE PARKER, wife of Gen. D. Parker, and daughter of Zaccheus Collins, Esq. of Philadelphia. For several years feeble health had detached her from the bustle of busy life. She died, as she lived, at peace with all the world, and in the unostentatious practice of the most elevated Christian virtues.

In Beverly, Mass. Mr. JOHN PIERCE, aged 96. He never employed a physician during his protracted life. He did not wear a hat or a pair of stockings for seventeen years previous to his death, although in good health—he totally abstained from tea and coffee—and on the death of his wife, about twenty years since, he closed his best room, and caused it to remain until his death, in precisely the same state she left it, even to the back-log on the hearth.

NOTICE.—Mr. Fuller will deliver a discourse, especially addressed to the youth of this city, to-morrow evening, at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street. Service to commence at half past six o'clock.

COTILLION PARTIES.

A. BONNAFFON respectfully informs his friends and patrons, that his first Cotillion Party took place on Friday, the 21st inst. and will continue every other Friday during the season, from 7 o'clock in the evening until 11.

For the better accommodation and comfort of those ladies who intend honoring A. B. with their company, he has removed the ladies' dressing-room to the same floor with the Saloon, which he hopes will prove much to their satisfaction.

For terms to the Cotillion Parties and School, apply at the Hall.

No charge will be made to scholars for the Cotillion Parties.

Parents of scholars and subscribers will be entitled to tickets.

Tickets are now ready for delivery.

F. Johnson and Band are engaged for the season.
Nov. 22—3t

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVED,
First door above the Post Office.
FRANKLIN PLACE.

WHERE may be had every description of WRITING, PRINTING and OTHER PAPER, at the lowest Mill prices, for cash or approved notes.
Nov. 22—tf S. POTTER.

DR. LECKER'S
CELEBRATED GENUINE EYE BALSAM.

THIS Medicine has stood the test of experience for nearly forty years, and proved itself the most remarkable remedy ever discovered for the cure of sore and inflamed eyes. Were it necessary, the proprietor could produce thousands of testimonials to show its specific effects.

The public will be particular to observe, to prevent fraud, that none are genuine without the name and signature of the Proprietor on each direction. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia.
Nov. 22—eo12t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.

MONDAY EVENING next, Mrs. Sloman performs, and Mrs. Knight, for Mr. Sloman's Benefit.

A CARD.—Mr. SLOMAN has the honour of announcing his BENEFIT for Monday evening next, 24th Nov. on which occasion Mrs. Sloman and Mrs. Knight will appear. Mr. Sloman will perform in a new farce, entitled X, Y, Z, or THE AMERICAN MANAGER.—Neddy Bray, Mr. Sloman.

In the course of the evening, the following six Comic Songs, by Mr. Sloman:—"A man with no head, won't care for a hat."—"Analization, or what are Lawyers, Old Maids, Ladies, New Yorkers, Philadelphians, Bostonians, Bandits, Lottery Brokers, Actors, &c. made of?"—"Jerry Smart's Trip in search of Sweet Kitty Clover."—Hy desire, "Betsey Baker."—"Major Longbow, or 'Pon my soul 'tis true, what will you lay its a lie?"—"Fashions for 1828."

Further particulars in bills of the day.
Nov. 22—1t

SUPER LONDON CLOTHS.

JUST received per ship Montezuma, 1 case superfine London blue, black, olive and brown cloths.

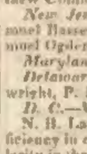
Also, through the auctions, a large assortment of blue, black, brown, bottle green, steel mixt and claret cloths and cassimeres—drab habit and coating for cloaks—blue, black, brown, bottle green, and olive habit cloths, and a general assortment of men's and boys' wear.

No. 51 North Second street, corner of Commerce alley.
Nov. 22—8t* WILLIAM BARTON.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

ON the premises, on second day, the 8th of 12th month (December) next, FITZWATER'S FARM and MILL, late the property of WILLIAM JARRETT, deceased, situate on the public road called the Lime Kiln Road, which passes through the premises, in the Township of Upper Dublin, in the county of Montgomery, 12 miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining Fitzwater-town.

The Farm contains 118 acres; about 50 of which are under young thrifty Timber, the remainder is farmland, and being in a lime-stone valley, is of an excellent quality, and is in a state of good cultivation, and under good fence; there is a lime-stone quarry and kiln on the premises—and also, a never-failing fountain of excellent water, by which the house and barn-yard are supplied.



The improvements are a large commodious stone dwelling and tenement, stone barn, wagon house, milch house, and other outbuildings.

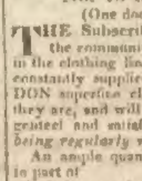
Also, a stone Mill, with two run of stones, and in good repair, situate on Sandy Run, which passes through the premises.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known, by

JANE THOMSON,
WILLIAM PENROSE,
CALEB LIPPENCOTT,
ISRAEL HALLOWELL,
CHARLES STOKES.

11mo. 22—3t*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.



STRAYED, or stolen from the pasture of the Subscriber in Unionville, Chester County, on the 10th or 11th instant, a white horse, about 15 hands high, nine years old, is in good order, trots and racks. If he is stolen, the above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or ten dollars and reasonable expenses for the horse alone.
Nov. 22—3t* WILSON HUFFINGTON.

BY GEORGE P. BONNIN, Auctioneer,
No. 68 Queen street, Southwark.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

ON Monday, the 1st December, 1828, *at the Green Tree Tavern, in Hamilton Village,* Household and Kitchen Furniture—1 mahogany secretary and book case, containing 100 volumes of choice books; 2 do. bureaus, 1 sofa, 3 card tables, 1 sideboard, 1 large dining table, 1 mahogany field bedstead, with feather bed, mattress and curtains, 2 do. wash stands, 1 dozen fancy chairs, with arm chairs to match, 1½ dozen Windsor chairs, 1 large mantel glass, 1 pier do. with gilt frame, dressing glasses, 6 bedsteads, cherry and maple, with feather beds, mattresses, &c., 1 large cooking stove, with cooking utensils, cost $50, 1 large do. with marble slab, cost $25, 1 do. new, 4 small do., 1 set steel polished fire-irons, 1 do. with brass knobs, 1 brass mounted fender, floor carpet, 17 yards stair carpeting, kitchen tables, 1 Britannia metal tea pot, sugar bowl and cream jug, 1 set double plated castors, one large sofa, churn, milk pans, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, one cow, (of the Durham breed) with calf, a first rate grey mare, 3 dearborn wagons, 1 saddle, 2 bridles and martingle, wheelbarrow, &c. and a patent balance, weighs 200 lbs., 1 do. weighs ounces up to 100 lbs., hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, &c. with numerous other articles too tedious to mention.

The furniture is nearly new, in excellent order, and made by a first rate workman.

The tavern to let, and the bar furniture may be had at a fair valuation.
Nov. 22—2t

Trials of Friends in Ohio.

THE Subscriber will publish, about the first of January, 1829, in a handsomely printed volume of 300 octavo pages, price 1 dollar, a report of the late Trials of Friends at St. Clairsville and Steubenville, Ohio.

The investigation before Judge Hallock, for disturbing a religious assembly, was altogether novel in its character, and as it involves principles of the deepest interest to the Society of Friends, it will be given at full length, including all the depositions and other testimony, with every document and quoted authority, admitted on the hearing, together with the speeches of Counsel, (16 hours) decision of the Judge, &c. occupying in all, 10 days.

A prospectus for obtaining subscriptions to this work, will be sent out with the next No. of the Friend, or Advocate of Truth, and may be returned to the Proprietor, or to any of the following Agents, who are duly authorized to receive Subscriptions and money due, on the delivery of the books, which will be forwarded to them immediately after publication. Agents are respectfully requested to send in orders for their respective neighbourhoods, by the 15th of December.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.
Philadelphia, November 15th, 1828.

Agents for the Friend, or, Advocate of Truth.

State of New York.—David Felt, No. 345 Pearl street, N. Y.—Joseph Bristal, Troy—Nicholas Hubbuck, Utica—L. Ewer, Aurora, Cayuga County—Marshall & Dean, Rochester—Lyman A. Spalding, Lockport—James Thorn, Clinton Hollow.

Pennsylvania.—David Walton, P. M. London Grove—William Kersey, Westchester—Eleanor Kimber, Kimberton—Samuel Sharpless, Middletown, Delaware County—Edward Darlington, Esquire, Chester—Mordon Wilson, Middletown, Bucks County—Jolly Longshore, Newtown, Bucks County—Robert Livezey, Lamberville, Bucks County.

Ohio.—James Updegraff, Mount Pleasant—George Bruce, Wilmington, Clinton County—George Garretson, New Lisbon—David Schofield, Salem, Columbiana County—Benjamin Thomas, St. Clairsville—Joseph Stanton, Springborough—Noah Haines, P. M. Waynesville—Ezra Bailey, Steubenville—Israel Updegraff, Wheeling, Va.

Indiana.—Robert Morrison, P. M. Richmond—Mathew Coffin, Salem, Washington County.

New Jersey.—Thomas C. Sterling, Trenton—Samuel Bassel, Salem—Daniel Wills, Mount Holly—Samuel Ogden, Port Elizabeth—Peter Shotwell, Rahway.

Maryland.—James Lovegrove, Baltimore.

Delaware.—Isaac Pierce, Wilmington—Thos. Wainwright, P. M. Camden.

D. C.—William Stabler, Alexandria.

N. B. Late journeyings to Ohio, have caused some deficiency in our periodical, the Quaker, and some irregularity in the Friend; but we have now in the press, to be published on the 29th inst. a number of each, which we think will compensate for any apparent neglect of duty on our part.

The Quaker will contain, in about 60 pages, five discourses, delivered at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, during the late Yearly Meeting, and the Friend will be equally important. Extra copies will be sold at 25 cents.

M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 15—tf

**CLO

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

DIRGE

TO THE MEMORY OF MISS ELLEN GEE, OF NEW, *who died in consequence of being stung in the eye*

Peerless, yet hapless maid of Q!
Accomplish'd L. N. G!
Never again shall I and U
Together sip our T.

For ah! the fates I know not Y,
Sent malt the flowers a B,
Which ren'mous stung her in the I
So that she could not C.

I. N. exclaim'd, "Vile spiteful B!
If ever I catch U
On fess'mine, rosebud, or sweet P,
I'll change your stinging Q.

"I'll send you like a limb or U,
Across th' Atlantic C,
From our delightful village Q,
To distant OYE.

"A stream runs from my wounded I,
Salt as the briny C,
As rapid as the X or Y,
The OHO, or D.

"Then fare thee ill, insensate B!
Who stung, nor yet knew Y;
Since not for wealthy Durham's C
Would I have lost my I."

They bear with tears fair L. N. G
In funeral RA,
A clay-cold corse now doom'd to B,
Whilst I mourn her DK.

Ye nymphs of Q, then shun each B,
List to the reason Y!
For should AB CU at T,
He'll surely sting your I.

Now in a grave L. deep in Q,
She's cold as cold can B;
Whilst robins sing upon A U,
Her dirge and LEG.

LINES WRITTEN FOR A LADY'S ALBUM.

May thy Album be the emblem of thy life,
And no foul blot upon its page appear,
Each page a day, each day devoid of strife,
And spotless virtue be thy polar star.

So when you've filled the measure of the book,
And shall be called to pass the great review,
That the great Critic may approving look,
And haply see your errors are but few.

Mr. Editor—The Praying Parson, of your last, reminds me of the following, which I give you from memory, having seen it some time since in an old magazine. C. E. P.

THE VILLAGE PARSON.

Have mercy, Heaven, the parson cries,
And on our sun-burnt thirsty plains,
Thy blessing send, in genial rains.
The sermon ended, and the prayers,
The parson to be gone prepares,
When, with a look of brightened smiles,
Thank Heaven! it rains, cries farmer Giles.
Rains! quoth the parson, sure you joke!
Raise! Hear's forbid! I have no cloak!!
Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1828.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

We have heard of a dyspeptic clergyman, at the south, who, after a long confinement, concluded to try an experiment of preaching once more; and accordingly he delivered three discourses in one day, of an hour each. Upon his return to the house, he told his negro servant, that he felt much better for preaching. The servant replied, 'I thought you would massa, to get so much *trash* off your stomach.'

CATHOLIC ADVICE.

At a time when some of the pope's dominions where invaded by some of the neighboring states, an army was collected to meet the foe; and previous to the engagement beginning, a cardinal, commissioned by his holiness, went among the soldiers, and exhorted them to fight valiantly—for, should they lose their lives, the pope promised them a plenary remission of all their sins, and "that *they should dine with Angels in Paradise.*" Having thus spoken, he retired, when one of the soldiers called after him—"My Lord Cardinal, will you not stay, and dine with us in Paradise?"—"No, no," said he, "my dining hour has not yet come."

Queen Elizabeth's time and the present.—If we may credit the court-wit of Queen Elizabeth's time, the fopperies of that day nearly equalled those of the present. He thus describes them:—"We use much bombast and quiltings to seem better formed, broader shouldered, smaller waisted, and fuller thighed, than wee bee; wee barbe and shave often, to seeme younger than wee bee; wee use perfumes, both inward and outward, to seeme sweeter than wee bee; use courteous expressions, to seeme kinder than wee bee; lowly obeyances, to seeme humbler; and sometimes grave and godly communication, to seeme wiser and devouter than wee bee."

THE PERIODS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Childhood from 1 to 7 years—the age of accidents, griefs, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence from 8 to 14—the age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty from 15 to 21—of triumphs, desires, self-love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28—the age of pleasure, love, sensuality, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 35—the age of enjoyments, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle age, from 36 to 42—of constancy, desire of fortune and of glory.

Mature age, from 43 to 49—the age of possessions, the reign of wisdom, reason, and love of property.

Decline of life, from 50 to 56—the age of reflection, love of tranquility, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of old age, from 57 to 63—the age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill-temper, and desire of ruling.

Old age, from 64 to 70—the age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and admiration.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77—the age of avarice, jealousy and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, suspicion.

Age of Favor, from 85 to 91—the age of insensibility, love of flattery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference, and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 105—the age of insensibility, hope, and the last sigh.

Professor D'Woulf, in one of his recent Lectures on Chemistry, speaking of the pyramids of cotton cloth now piled up in our streets, contrasted the present state of manufactures with what they were not many years ago, when our New-England fields presented a wide spread sheet of linen and tow cloth, put out by the industrious housewife to whiten, among which a strip of cotton was not to be found. A further illustration of the total ignorance of the use of cotton that prevailed at that period, he related an anecdote of an old lady, who, before the revolution, received as a rare present from abroad, a parcel of tea and a bundle of cotton, the use of which had been carefully specified in labels attached to the packages. But unluckily, the directions for the tea were attached to the cotton, and those for the cotton to the tea, so that the good lady carded the tea and boiled the cotton! The husband marvelled at the taste of a people who could make a palatable drink of cotton, and the dame was equally astonished at their ingenuity in making cloth out of such a material as tea.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AGREEMENT.

An honorable senator, member of the Bar and supporter of the present Administration, received, a few weeks since, from a Jacksonian, one hundred dollars, as a consideration for an agreement in writing to pay the Jacksonian one cent for the first electoral vote above one hundred and thirty, which Gen Jackson will obtain, two cents for the second, four for the third, eight for the fourth, and so on doubling for each additional vote. The lawyer on receiving the $100 pocketed it with great apparent satisfaction, declaring, that "he had never obtained a fee so easily in his life!"—From present appearances, however, the result may not be so agreeable to him, as it will be amusing to some of your readers to examine the following calculation, extended only to thirty votes, which number at least it is probable Gen. Jackson will receive above 150. It may be gratifying to the senator's friends to learn, that the Jacksonian has liberally offered to release him on payment of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

1	1	16	327 68
2	2	17	655 36
3	4	18	1,310 72
4	8	19	2,621 44
5	16	20	5,242 88
6	32	21	10,485 76
7	64	22	20,971 52
8	1 28	23	41,943 04
9	2 56	24	83,886 08
10	5 12	25	167,772 16
11	10 24	26	335,544 32
12	20 48	27	671,088 64
13	40 96	28	1,342,177 28
14	81 92	29	2,684,354 56
15	163 84	30	5,368,709 12

If Jackson should receive forty votes over the compliment, the forfeiture would be more than five thousand millions of dollars!!!

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING FACTS.

Europe now contains 227 millions of inhabitants, and there appears in that quarter of the world, 2142 journals of every description; that is, 1 journal for 106,000 inhabitants. America has thirty-nine millions of inhabitants, with 978 newspapers and periodical journals: that is, one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Asia, with 390 millions of inhabitants, has but one journal for every 14 millions.

Africa, with 60 millions of inhabitants, has but one journal for every 5 millions.

By this view, it is to be seen that, proportionally, the greatest number of journals appear in America, the best proof of the blessings of a free press, which cannot fail to contribute particularly to the unusually rapid improvements of the people of that quarter of the globe, among whom the people of the United States justly claim the first rank.

Since the end of the last European war, in the year 1815, the number of inhabitants of Europe, has increased by 29 millions.

The annual value of the wines cultivated in France, is estimated at 540 millions of francs.

The following is an authentic account of the force of the naval powers in the Levant:

England has there, 25 vessels of war with 815 guns; France, 27 vessels with 808 guns; Russia, 16 vessels with 660 guns; Austria, 20 vessels with 310 guns; the Netherlands, 5 vessels with 106 guns; the United States, 3 vessels with 208 guns. Total, 98 vessels with 2,860 guns; besides which, a fleet from Sweden, and another from Naples, is expected.

In 1745, the only coach in New York, was that of Lady Murray.

The cucumber has been found to contain, on analysis, no less than 582,80 parts of water in 600; the remaining 17,20 parts consist of 13 different ingredients, in different proportions, the principal of which are, a fungous matter similar to the mushroom, and a sweet substance, which gives to this fruit its peculiar flavour.

GOOD TOASTS.

At the close of the Agricultural Exhibition in Worcester, Mass. the company sat down to a dinner, at which Gov. Lincoln presided. Among the toasts were the following:

The Plough.—Its one share in a bank of earth, is worth ten in a bank of paper.

Our Farmers!—Let them remember that "the ox knoweth his owner," and take care that their cattle be not ashamed of their acquaintance.

His Excellency Gov. Lincoln.—Chief Ploughman of the State; he turns his furrows handsomely, and never cuts back.

SPIRIT OF ENGLISH JOURNALS.

THE PROCLAMATION.—Defective in the main point as Lord Anglesea's Proclamation obviously is, there is one point of view in which we are disposed to regard it favourably, it sets the Government completely at issue with the Popish Association. This latter body assumes the Government of Ireland, and boasts that it has become too powerful for the control of the King's Government. It sends forth its deputy for a purpose which it proclaims *lawful*, although the deputy himself be *Lawless*. Lord Anglesea proclaims both the deputy and his objects to be lawless, and that he will put a stop to the progress of the one and the accomplishment of the other. The Association and the Irish Government are at issue on this point.—*We shall see which is the stronger.—Dublin Evening Mail.*

O'CONNELL'S TOWER.—The peasantry of the county of Clare have erected a solid conical tower of stones and sods on the highest hill in that county (Crag,) and christened it "O'Connell's Tower." It is about 20 feet high, and 15 feet around the base.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

GRASSHOPPERS.—It appears by letters from Transylvania, that that country is at this time a prey to such immense swarms of grasshoppers, that they darken the sun and lay the country waste. They come from Moldavia, which they completely devastated. Measures have been taken to destroy these troublesome visitors, which have not appeared in such multitudes in Transylvania since 1784.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A poor Irish labourer, some time since seated himself in a public room, in which his company was considered rather intrusive. "Come, Sir," cried a hoaxer, "oblige the gentlemen with a toast or a sentiment."—"Faith," replied the Hibernian, "I have not one at all; what should I say?"—"Oh, give us any *shining* public character; we have just now drank to Lord Wellington and Mr. Canning."—"Then," rejoined Patrick, "I'll give you Day and Martin: there's a pair of them for you."—*Elgin Courier.*

A HEARTY BREAKFAST.—A young man at Melton Mowbray, a few mornings ago, undertook, for a trifling wager, to eat (within five minutes) 2lbs. of hasty pudding and drink two quarts of ale, which he very easily accomplished within the given time, before seven o'clock in the morning.—*Nottingham Mercury.*

The congregation of East Hoathly Church, on Sunday se'nnight, were somewhat amazed at hearing the clerk, during service, bawl out from his reading desk to the singers in the gallery, "I say, be ye gween to sing, or beant ye? because if ye beant, I shan't come up!" The choir, it appears, have frequently deceived the old man, by getting him in the gallery to assist them, and then refusing to sing; not choosing to be again made a fool of, he had recourse to the above expedient.—*Brighton paper.*

There is now in one of the prisons at Bremen a female, in the bloom of youth, and very handsome, who is charged with having poisoned sixty-five persons, amongst whom were three husbands and five lovers. The motives for these crimes were love, jealousy, ambition, or avarice. One of the victims was a physician, who, after having examined one of the persons poisoned, and pronounced the cause of the death, was himself poisoned on the following day. On being apprehended by the police and examined, poison was found concealed in the hair papers of her head, and she acknowledged thirty of the murders.—*Courier des Tribunaux.*

ADVANTAGES OF A LARGE BONNET.—Copied from a Chelmsford paper.—A case of miraculous preservation of life happened last week at Margate. A lady was walking on the cliff with a child, when her bonnet blew into the sea; the lady, starting to save it, fell, dragging her infant with her into the ocean; fortunately she and her child fell exactly into the middle of the bonnet, when the lady using the parasol she had with her, by way of a scull, paddled herself ashore, to the great admiration of the spectators.—*London paper.*

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.—A piece of Turkey rhubarb, the size of a pea, chewed daily, will prevent that most distressing complaint diarrhœa, so prevalent at this season of the year.

In the church of a small village near Brussels is the celebrated picture of "St. Martin dividing his cloak with the Beggars," by Vandyck. The history of this work is interesting. Vandyck, when quite a youth, on his way to Italy stopped for a few days, in Brussels, where he became enamoured of a beautiful country girl, and spent the slender fund with which he was provided. In this dilemma he applied to the cure of the village, stating that he was an historical painter, and understanding that an altar-piece was wanted for the church, he would undertake to paint one on very moderate terms. The priest smiled at the stripling's pretensions to execute such a work, and put him off, saying, "there were no funds." Vandyck, however, insisted on making the experiment, only demanding to be supplied with canvass. "He would paint the picture," he said, "and leave the price to the cure's liberality." Inspired, we may easily believe, by the love and romance of a young heart, the future painter of kings and courtiers instantly commenced his work, and finished it in a few weeks. He obtained for it 100 florins, (a considerable sum in those days) and being thus again enabled to pursue his journey, he bid adieu to his Dulcinea and departed for Italy.

BUTTER.

This simple and estimable substance has not yet found its way into Turkey and other eastern countries. The word translated butter in the Scriptures did not mean the substance we call by that name. Cheese and curd are universal where there are cattle, but butter is as little known and used now in the East as formerly. The Turkish herdsmen abound in cattle, live in a temperate climate, and daily make cheese, curds, and other preparations of milk, but they have not yet learned the simple art of separating the cream and shaking it into butter. All the butter used by the Turks is rancid, tallow-like stuff, brought from Russia in buffalo skins.

BEES.

The following account of a new method of taking the honey of bees, without the cruel and wasteful process of killing them, is copied from a London paper. The time most suitable for this process is not mentioned. We presume it is so early in the season as to leave them time to prepare a sufficient stock of food for winter.

The cruel system of smothering bees may now be dispensed with by a plan recently adopted with complete success: it is called "driving," and is easily accomplished: thus—At dusk, place a metal pot where the old hive stands; have a new hive prepared, with cross sticks, and cream and sugar smeared inside; invert the old hive into the pot, quickly place the new one over it; tie a cloth round the meeting of both hives, so as to prevent any of the bees escaping; then keep striking the bottom of the metal pot, with an iron instrument, and in less than ten minutes all the bees will be driven by the sound from the old to the new hive; then untie the cloth, and lift the new hive to the place where the old one stood, at the same time quickly covering the honey hive with a white cloth to prevent any of the bees returning to it. In the morning lift a corner of the cloth so as to make a small aperture to let out any of the bees that should remain, and by striking the pot as before, they will instantly depart, and join their companions in the new settlement. It may be necessary to feed the bees for a few days with sugar, and they will proceed to work immediately after.—*London Paper.*

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and, was preserved by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original receipt in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

TESTIMONIES.

Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side, great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson's Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.

LEONARD STODDARD.

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1828.

Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.

The subscriber is induced, from public considerations, to recommend the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, as a remedy of the greatest efficacy in diseases of the lungs, being probably indebted to its use for the preservation of his own life. In the fall and winter of 1825—6, I was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which threatened to be of the most serious character. It was attended with a very troublesome cough, particularly in the evening and night, with oppression and inflammation of the lungs, gradually followed by great emaciation and prostration of strength. These symptoms continued for about nine months, in spite of the efforts of the most skilful physicians to check their progress. At this time I fortunately met with the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, by the use of which, a speedy and complete recovery was effected. My health is now as good as ever it was.

FREDERICK S. WARNER.

Augusta, (Geo.) Sept. 21, 1827.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828, whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician, and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by

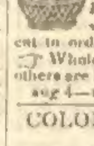
J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.

J. W. Fackwire, South Second street, opposite German street.

Joseph Stonse, corner of Chesnut and Second streets.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. Oct. 4—12t

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. ☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves aug 4—tf

COLORED SATINS FOR CLOAKS.

MOSES J. GOUDROP,

No. 68 North Second street, above Arch.

HAS just received an addition to his former assortment, viz:

Assorted colored Satins, for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Black, blue black do. and Satin Turcs.
Gros de Naples, black, blue black and assorted colors.
Silk Velvets, black, blue black and assorted colors.
Crape Lris, assorted colors, for Caps and Turbans.
Black Mode, different widths and qualities.
Super black, blue black Florences and Marcellines.
Also, an assortment of plain and figured Satin Mantua and Gros de Naples Ribands, with an addition of other articles, all of which he will sell low, wholesale and retail. Oct. 4—8m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against trusting WILLIAM W. TRIMBLE, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

Nov. 15—3t* SARAH TRIMBLE.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 76 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all sizes and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin *plates* in boxes, Block Tin, Lead Spouts, Wire of all sizes, Boxes, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 30—1y

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Heckman, 321 Lombardy street; John Tappen, 82 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 359 Grand street; Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Morri; John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,

may 31—9m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philada

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

☞ The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

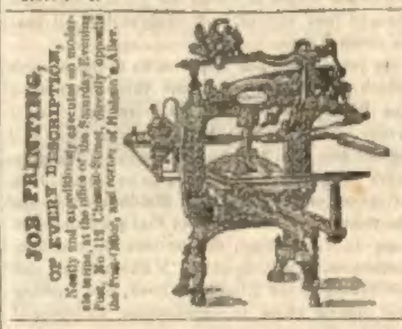
N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,

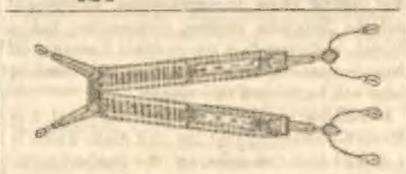
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

No. 198 Market street, next door to the Red Lion Hotel Philadelphia.

HAS for sale an assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Silver Table and Tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Thimbles. Also Addison's *over* pointed Pencil cases, &c. N. B. Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. Nov. 1—tf



JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut-Street, directly opposite the Post-Office, and rear of Hudson & Allen.



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

Removed from No. 138 Market street, to No. 26 South Fourth street,

OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Bufferers, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of *Suspenders repaired.*

Oct. 11—8m

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price, during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS, Penn'a. Coal Co.'s Office, No. 32 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Oct. 25—tf

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of *Lafleteur*, prepared and sold by Frederick S. Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

MEDICAL FLORA;

OR, MANUAL OF THE MEDICAL BOTANY of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, with 52 PLATES.

Medical plants are compound Medicines, prepared by the hands of Nature, &c.—Med. Prine. 31.

By C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M., PH. D.

Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.
R. H. SMALL, 165 Chesnut street.
JOHN GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
E. LITTELL, 88 Chesnut street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
JOSEPH McDOWELL, 25 Market street.
ELIJAH WEAVER, 5 North Front street.
TOWAR & HOGAN, 241 Market street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
Nov. 15—tf

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open an Evening School, on Monday, the 12th inst. (November) at his School room in the Session House, Coates, above Second street.

☞ Entrance between the Church and Session House.

Nov. 15—3t* JACOB BURKE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

BETWEEN

Thomas Capner, Esq. Comp't's, and John Cavenagh, Elijah Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Nathan Corriell, and Elizabeth his wife, Ezra Shamp, and William L. Prall, def'ts. } On Bill.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against John Cavenagh, Elijah Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Nathan Corriell, and Elizabeth his wife, Ezra Shamp, and William L. Prall, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the twenty-seventh day of October instant, but that the defendants, John Cavenagh, Elijah Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Nathan Corriell, and Elizabeth his wife, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said John Cavenagh, Elijah Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Nathan Corriell, and Elizabeth his wife, have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said John Cavenagh, Elijah Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Nathan Corriell, and Elizabeth his wife, do not reside in the State of New Jersey, but in the State of Pennsylvania, it is thereupon on this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, on motion of Charles Hartles, Solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, John Cavenagh, Elijah Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Nathan Corriell, and Elizabeth his wife, appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the third Tuesday of January next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. *And it is further ordered*, That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said John Cavenagh, Elijah Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Nathan Corriell, and Elizabeth his wife, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the Hunterdon Gazette, a newspaper printed at Flemington, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; and also, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Philadelphia, and continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy.—JOHN WILSON, Clerk.

Nov. 15—6t*

THE CASKET,

Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrafted upon the original design, as circumstance have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instructive and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate descriptions, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *etceteras* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severer composition, moral essays.

The *price* of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a *year if* paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents *at the end of the year*, is *scarcely half* that demanded for any other work of an equal *size in the country*, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements, generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher utters the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827 and 1828, supplied to order.

Orders, *free of postage*, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. S. C. ATKINSON, Publisher,

No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

PANORAMAS.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors, and informs them that his exhibition of Panoramas and Transparent Paintings, will remain only for a short time in this city. He therefore invites all friends of the Arts and natural curiosity, who intend visiting his exhibition, to do so without delay.

The Exhibition can be *seen* at any time, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10; at No. 48 South Fifth street.

Nov. 6—tf F. C. FISHER.

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 *Wt. Prime Southern Feathers*, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,

Oct. 4—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets.

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store NO. 230 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH STREET, a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES by the Package, Dozen, or Single Pair, which he warrants as cheap, if not cheaper, (quality considered) than at any other establishment in this city. The following are some of the kinds and prices:—

Men's best Philad. manuf'd calf skin Boots,	From $4 00 to $4 50
do. do. do. strong water proof do.	2 50 3 00
do. do. Adams nailed boots,	2 25 2 50
Youth's Boots,	2 00 2 25
Men's best calf skin Monroes,	1 62½ 2 00
do. kid and cordovan do.	1 25 1 50
do. calf skin shoes and Pumps,	1 37 1 75
do. seal skin and cordovan do.	1 12½ 1 37½
do. 2nd quality do.	75 1 00
Ladies' best lasting springs and heels, full dressed,	1 00 1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	62½ 75
do. best morocco springs and heels,	1 00 1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	50 75
do. best morocco Boots,	1 37½ 1 75
do. leather Shoes,	75 1 12½
do. do. Boots,	1 12½ 1 37½
Children's morocco and leather Boots and shoes,	25 62

The above are retail prices; a liberal discount to country merchants.

He has also made arrangements for a regular supply of Eastern nailed Boots by the package.

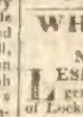
Also, Trunks of various kinds, and all sizes.

Also, 30 dozen Kid Skins.

GEORGE F. JORDAN.

Sept. 15—2m

TO RENT,



TWO large rooms in the house, No. 48 Market street, third door below Second street, suitable for Ware rooms, Printing Office, Bindery, or Manufactory. Inquire of

J. & M. SHARPLESS,

Oct. 18—tf On the Premises.

MERINOS AND CIRCASSIANS.

RECENTLY OPENED, 2 cases MERINOS, assorted shades; and several cases of Circassians, (or twilled Bombazette) plain and fancy colors.

Also, bottle green, blue and drab HABIT CLOTHS and COATINGS.

Fancy colored Pelisse Cloths and Cassimeres.

A large supply of SILK GOODS, and a complete assortment of articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

Oct. 18—8t No. 30 South Second street.

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—3mo

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 175 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 18—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,

And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Rooms, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.

april 26—1y

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.

No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 23—3m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE,

No. 241 Market street, above Sixth street.

LESLEY & MEREDITH have just opened a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, and Hinges of all kinds, Screws, Nails, Brads and Tacks, Brass Ware, Glass Knobs, Horse Nails, Patent Metal Hollow Ware, Waggon Boxes, bush Weights, Shovel and Spades, Patent Balances Shovel and Tongs, Castings, Saws, Files, Planes of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Edge Tools, also, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pen, Pocket and 2 blade Knives, Spoons, Snuffers, &c. &c. Builders and others supplied upon the best terms

Sept. 20—3m

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a partnership formerly existed between Anthony Pfaff, Augustine Pfaff, Michael Muckle and Joseph Hilzinger, of the City of Philadelphia, Clock Makers, trading under the firm of Pfaff, Muckle & Co. and whereas the said Michael Muckle has for some time past absented himself from said city and connexions—this is, therefore, to caution all persons against crediting the said Michael Muckle on account of the said firm, as the said Anthony Pfaff, Augustine Pfaff and Joseph Hilzinger will not, in future, hold themselves responsible for any transaction which the said Michael Muckle may enter into on account of the said firm, as they consider it dissolved.

ANTHONY PFAFF.
AUGUSTINE PFAFF.
JOSEPH HILZINGER.

November 6, 1828. Nov. 8—3t*

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER has removed from No. 68 Vine street, to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.

FOR SALE.

G. M. has got on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpets, of different patterns and quality.

N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 153 North Fourth street, as above. Nov. 8—3m*

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... $3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, monroes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,

Nov. 1—tf No.